

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No. 1957.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

Price Fourpence.  
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

**PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.**—Notice is hereby given that all demands for space should be sent in by intending Exhibitors immediately, or at least on 1st August.

By order,  
H. C. OWEN, Capt. R. E.  
Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London.  
13th July, 1854.

**COMMON-PLACE BOOKS, their USE in SELF-EDUCATION.**—Dr. GUY will deliver a LECTURE on this subject, at the SOCIETY OF ARTS EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION, St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, this DAY, at 8 P.M. precisely.

**EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, Open Daily, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Long Acre.**  
Admission, 6d.; Catalogue, 1s.

The following days and hours are appointed for Lectures during the ensuing week:—24th, Monday, at 3, Dr. Booth, F.R.S., "On the Influence of Examination as an Instrument of Education;" at 4, Mr. Bulth, "On Music as an Element of Education;" 25th, Tuesday, at 5, Rev. Prof. or Baden Powell, V.P.R.S., "On Elementary Instruction in Mathematics;" at 8, Mr. Sopwith, F.R.S., "On Models and Diagrams;" 26th, Wednesday, at 3, Rev. J. P. Norris, "On School Discipline and its Effects on the Behaviour of Children;" 27th, Thursday, at 3, Rev. Prof. or Baden Powell, V.P.R.S., "On Elementary Instruction in Astronomy by means of Models;" 28th, Friday, at 5, Dr. R. G. Latham, F.R.S., "On the Studies connected with Geography, and on the Relations of History, Biography, and Political Economy to other Branches of Knowledge;" No. 6 of a Series; at 8, Hon. H. B. Howard, (Superintendent of State Schools, Connecticut, U.S.), "On the Public Schools of New England;" 29th, Saturday, at 5, Prof. or Gray, "On the Relations of History, Biography, and Political Economy to other Branches of Knowledge;" No. 6 of a Series; at 8, Mr. Jellinger Symons, "On Industrial Schools."

By order, P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.  
Society's House, Adelphi, 21st July, 1854.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.**—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission 1s, Catalogue 6d.  
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS will CLOSE (for this Season) on Saturday next, the 23rd of July.**—Admission, 1s.  
ALFRED CLINT, Hon. Secretary.  
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

Notice—Exhibitors are requested to send for their works on Monday, the 21st of July, and Tuesday, the 1st of August.

**THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will CLOSE, Saturday next, their Twentieth Annual Exhibition, Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace.** Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.  
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**RE-OPENING of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**  
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

In consequence of the numerous inquiries after Messrs. Dubouché & Co.'s Optic & Engraving, Mr. Pepper begs to announce that the Splendid Illuminated Cascade, displaying a variety of colours, will be shown every Evening except Saturday, at a quarter-past Nine—Lectures by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Optics, illustrated by Messrs. Dubouché & Co.'s Apparatus, and by Dr. Bach, on the Physics of the World, illustrated by Astronomical Diagrams—Dissolving Views of the seat of War in the Baltic and on the Danube; and also a series after Turner's Views on the River Loire, in France. The Photographic Gallery for taking Portraits and teaching the Art, is open under the direction of Mr. Scott.

A Band of Music, conducted by Mr. Wand.  
Open daily from Eleven till Five, and every evening except Saturday, from Seven till Ten o'clock.  
Admission 1s. Stalls 2s. Schools and Children under Ten years of age half-price.

**DISCOUNT TO SCHOOLS AND BOOK-SELLERS.**—In order to meet the increasing demand for Educational Works, VARTY and OWEN beg to announce that they will allow to all Schools and Bookkeepers Forty per Cent. Discount on orders from the List just issued of School Books and Tablet Lessons of which they are the Publishers, provided the amount of such orders be not less than Three Pounds net. They will also allow THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. Discount on all orders for their Maps, Atlases, Pictures, Diagrams, &c., to the same amount; or orders may be given, including both classes of Publications, for not less than Five Pounds net at the respective rates of Discount; but they must be accompanied by a Money Order on the Charing-Cross Post Office, payable to VARTY and OWEN, Educational Depository, 31, Strand, London.

**WANTED, for a Society, a Librarian**—one acquainted with Maps and Charts would be preferred. Salary £100 per annum. Hours of Attendance from Eleven to Five. Letters, containing full particulars, to be addressed to Mr. Rice, Stationer, Charles Street, Haymarket.

**IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.**  
**NEW PUBLISHING ARRANGEMENTS.**  
**HOPE AND CO., Publishers, 18, Great Marlborough Street, London.** Charge no Commission for Publishing Works Printed by them until the Author has been refunded his original Outlay. They would also state that they print in the First Style greatly under the Usual Charges; while their Publishing Arrangements enable them to promote the interest of all Works entrusted to their charge. Estimates and every particular furnished gratuitously in course of post.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF THE LATE J. M. RAINBOW, Esq., INCLUDING AN EXCESSIVELY RARE EDITION OF BACON'S DE AMORIBUS.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL BY AUCTION at their House, 3, Wellington Street, Strand, on SATURDAY, July 22, 1854, and Four following Days, at One o'clock precisely, the Well-selected Library of the late J. M. Rainbow, Esq., of Tulse Hill, Norwood, comprising Valuable Works in all Classes of English Literature, more particularly General History, English and Foreign, Sciences and the Fine Arts, &c. &c. Also some fine Books of Prints, from the Library of a Gentleman.**

May be viewed two days previously, and Catalogues had, if in the country, on receipt of six postage stamps.

VALUABLE AND CHOICE BOOKS OF PRINTS.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington Street, Strand, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, 1854, at One o'clock precisely, the Valuable Collection of fine Books of Prints and important Works connected with the History of Design, Painting, Engraving, &c., forming the fourteenth day's Sale of the Valuable Engravings collected during the last century by the Prince de Paar, of Vienna.**

To be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had, if in the country, on receipt of six postage stamps.

IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES AND WORKS OF ART, FORMED BY THE LATE C. W. LOSCOMBE, Esq.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington Street, Strand, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of August, 1854, and following day, at One o'clock precisely each day, a valuable Collection of Antiquities, Medals and Modern Works of Art, chiefly formed by the late C. W. Loscombe, Esq., F.R.S., of Clifton; comprising some fine Antique Engraved Gems, set in gold as rings; a Saxon Fork and Spoon, in silver, of the greatest rarity; interesting Irish Gold Ring of rare type; the Assault of the Castle of Love, in ivory, of the fourteenth Century; Miniatures, Snuff Boxes, and Watches of early construction; Babylonian Cylinders, Early Seals, beautiful Objects in Jade, a Ring set with a magnificent Opal, of the richest hue; interesting Terra-cotta, from Taurus, in Cilicia; Specimens of Venetian Glass, Indian and Chinese Curiosities, and Articles of Vertu; also some choice Tables with Slabs of rare material; and beautiful Inlaid Cabinets, the property of his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen.**

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had, if in the country, on receipt of six postage stamps.

IMPORTANT AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPTS AND LETTERS OF THE POET GRAY, ALSO SOME CHOICE, AND FINE BOOKS, REMOVED FROM BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL BY AUCTION at their House, 3, Wellington Street, Strand, on FRIDAY, August 4th, 1854, at One o'clock precisely, some Choice and Fine Books, comprising a further Selection from a Valuable Library, removed from Buckinghamshire; including the Reserved Books, Autograph Manuscripts, and Letters, of the Poet Gray. The manuscripts comprise those of the celebrated "Elegy," the "Long Story," the Strawberry Hill edition of the Odes enriched with Autograph Illustrations, and many other Compositions, Note Books, &c. The autograph letters include his Correspondence with Mason, Letters to Various Friends, &c. &c.**

May be viewed two days previously, and Catalogues had, if in the country, on receipt of six postage stamps.

TWELVE DAYS' SALE, FORMING THE SECOND PORTION OF THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS OF THE LATE MR. WILLIAM PICKERING.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will sell by Auction, at their House, 3, Wellington Street, Strand, on MONDAY, 7th of August, 1854, and Eleven following Days, at One o'clock precisely each day. The Second Portion of the extensive Collection of Valuable Books, formed by the late Mr. William Pickering, of Piccadilly, Book-seller; comprising numerous fine Specimens of early Foreign and English Typography; early English Theology. Rare and Curious English Bibles and Testaments; Psalters, Breviaries, Primers, and other Liturgies, such as have never before been brought to sale; Historical, Antiquarian, and General Literature; a few illuminated Missals and Bibles.**

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had, if in the country, on receipt of 12 postage stamps.

**NOTICE.**—The New Edition of the LIFE of BISHOP KEN, by a LAYMAN, is now ready, and may be obtained this day at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, 510, New Oxford Street.

**NOTICE.**—Fresh copies of each of the following WORKS are added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY as freely as Subscribers require them:—Curzon's Armenia—Ruskin's Lectures—Albion, by Miss Milford—Van de Velde's Travels in Syria—Progress and Prejudice, by Mrs. Gore—Murchison's Siluria—Bishop Ken's Life, new edition—Mrs. Austin's Germany—Hooker's Himalayan Journals—Purcell's Time from Parry—Ogilby's Shores of the Black Sea—Gulston's Life of Cromwell—Audrey—Alford—Claude the Colporteur—Waddington's Greek Church—Avillion—The Russians in Bulgaria—Hill's Travels in Siberia—Magdalen Hepburn—Lady Lee's Widowhood—Maurice's Unity of the New Testament—Furkyn's Assyria—Lamarine's Celebrated Characters—Brown's History of Missions—The Life of Thomas Moore, &c. &c.

Single Subscriptions, One Guinea per annum.  
First-class Country Subscriptions, Two Guineas and upwards, according to the number of volumes required.  
Prospectuses may be obtained on application.  
Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford Street.

Just published, 1 vol., 8vo, price 5s.

**LETTSOMIAN LECTURES ON INSANITY;** delivered before the Medical Society of London. By FORBES WINSLOW, M.D., D.C.L., late President of the Society, and Editor of the "Journal of Psychological Medicine." London: J. Churchill, Princes Street, Noho.

**NEW WORK BY AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE SACKVILLE."** This day is published, elegantly bound in cloth, price 4s.

**THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL BOYS: a Tale of School-boy Life.** By Mrs. BURBURY. "The book is capital, in fact; nay, we could almost criticise as boys, and call it prime."—EXAMINER.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Shrewsbury: J. H. Lenke.

**THE DISEASES OF SEEDENTARY LIFE.** This day is published, fcap. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

**THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF DISEASES incidental to Sedentary Life.** By WILLIAM PEARCE, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Author of "The Moral and Intellectual Training of Infants," "Every Mother's Book," &c. &c. Groombridge and Sons, Publishers, 5, Paternoster Row.

**THORPE LEIGH; or, the Hair and the Owner.**—The most interesting Domestic Novel of the day—founded on fact—is now publishing in THE EPITOMIST, a Weekly Journal, issued every Saturday, price 2d.; continuing also—Reviews of new works, all the Scientific Intelligence of the week, a list of Patents with abstracts of Specifications, a Domestic Miscellany, and Correspondence; 42 pages, 8vo.—Office, 49, King-William Street (City), London. Order of all Booksellers and News-vendors in the Kingdom.

Just published, price 18s., 8vo, half-bound morocco.

**THE GILBERT PRIZE ESSAY.** By GRANVILLE SHARP. This Essay obtained the Prize of £100, offered by J. W. GILBERT, Esq., F.R.S., for the best Essay on the Adaptation of Recent Inventions, collected at the Great Exhibition of 1851, to the purposes of Practical Banking, and is now published, with Illustrations, Samples, and Specimens, the names and addresses of Inventors, Patentees and Exhibitors, a copious Index of Articles, &c. London: Groombridge and Co., 5, Paternoster Row.

Shortly will be published, in post 8vo, price 5s.

**LECTURES ON ANCIENT ART.** By RAOUX ROCHEFFE. With Illustrations. Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co., 25, Paternoster Row.

Now ready, gratis and post free,

**A LIST OF NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS recently added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.**

ALSO, A LIST of SURPLUS COPIES of recent Works withdrawn from Circulation, and offered to Country Librarians and others, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford Street.

On the 31st July will be published, price 2s. each, Parts XV. and XVI.

**THE ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA, extending in the Natural History Division from FOOD to GYROS-TECH, and in the Geographical Division from EDINBURGH to GEORGIA.** Including articles on Egypt, Elfen, Ekatarinof, Elba, the Elbe, Elbing, Ellis, Elisore, Emden, Enns (Austria), Entre Douro e Minho, Entre Rios, Ephesus, Ephesus, Erfurt, Erzurum, Esthonia, Estremadura, Ethiopia, Etruria, Euboea, Europe, Faeroe, Fernando Po, Ferrara, Finland, Flinders, Florence, Florida, France, Frankfurt, Freyburg, Friesland, Friuli, Fu'en, Galicia (Austrian), Galicia (Spanish), G. Gali, Genova, Genoa, Georgia, &c. &c.

These Two Parts are published together to enable Subscribers to complete the Second Volume of each Division.

Broadbury and Evans, 11, Bouverie Street, and sold by all Booksellers and New-vendors.

**MR. FINLAY'S NEW WORK.**

This day is published, in 8vo, price 15s.

**HISTORY of the BYZANTINE and GREEK EMPIRES—**from 1027 to the Storming and Sack of Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1204; and from 1204 to the Siege and Capture of Constantinople by the Turks under Mohammed II. in 1453. By GEORGE FINLAY, Esq.

Lately published, by the same Author, **GREECE UNDER THE ROMANS, B.C.** 146, to A.D. 717. 8vo, 16s.

**HISTORY of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, 716 to 1057.** 8vo, 12s.

**HISTORY of GREECE, and of the Empire of Trebizond, 1204—1461.** 1s. 6d.  
William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

**PIFFERI and TURNER'S NEW INTRODUCTION TO ITALIAN.** In 12mo, price 5s. 6d.

**THE FIRST ITALIAN BOOK: on the Plan of the Rev. T. K. Arnold's "First French Book."** By Signor PIFFERI, Professor of Italian, and DAWSON W. TURNER, M.A., II. ad. Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool. Livingston, Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the late Rev. T. K. Arnold, M.A.

**1. THE FIRST FRENCH BOOK, on the Plan of Henry's "First Latin Book."** Third Edition, 6s. 6d.

**2. THE FIRST GERMAN BOOK, upon the same Plan.** Third Edition, 6s. 6d.

## NEW WORKS.

**DISCOVERY of the SITE of the DESTROYED CITIES of the PLAIN, SODOM and GOMORRAH.** By F. DE SAULCY, Member of the French Institute. New Edition. 2 vols. 8vo, with Map, 30s.

Guardian.

"One of the most striking discoveries within the range of biblical antiquity."

Morning Post.

"To the student of biblical antiquities these volumes are of inestimable importance, and of the deepest interest to the general reader. It is a work of permanent historical and geographical value, and a masterpiece of topographical description. We entertain no doubt that it will achieve a popularity little, if at all inferior, to Dr. Layard's 'Nineveh.'"

Globe.

"It has all the elements of a standard and enduring book."

**HISTORY OF THE REIGNS OF LOUIS XVIII. and CHARLES X.** By EYRE EVANS CROWE. Author of "The History of France," "The Greek and the Turk." 2 vols. 8vo, 23s.

**Lieut.-General Sir HENRY BUNBURY'S NARRATIVES of PASSAGES in the GREAT WAR with FRANCE, from 1799-1816.** 8vo, with Plans, 15s.

Athenæum.

"Will no doubt be read with interest both by the civilian and the military man. We have nowhere seen the operations related in this volume more pleasantly and clearly stated."

United Service Gazette.

"The volume is of the deepest interest. It is not merely a contribution to history, it is a history itself."

**LAMARTINE'S MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.** 2 vols. 8vo, 29s.

Morning Post.

"Lamartine has written nothing more worthy of the reputation or more serviceable to the age than these volumes. The subjects are treated with impartiality and candour, and the book is rendered attractive throughout by the picturesque variety and originality of thought and style which distinguish it. It will take a firm hold upon the public mind."

**Lieut.-Colonel STUART'S DIARY** Kept during a Year's Journeying and Residence in Northern Persia and the Provinces of Turkey adjacent to the South-West of Russia. 8vo, 12s.

**A Third and Cheaper Edition of ROUGHING IT IN THE BUSH.** By Mrs. MOODIE. Post 8vo, 10s. 6d. [Just ready.]

**BANCROFT'S HISTORY of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION.** 3 vols. 8vo, 45s.

Athenæum.

"This work must take its place as an essentially satisfactory history of the United States. The story is told richly and vividly. Steeped in the colours of Mr. Bancroft's imagination, a thousand incidents hitherto thought dull appear animated and pictorial. In his narrative all is movement. His story sweeps on with the exulting life of a procession."

**SCANDINAVIAN ADVENTURES,** during a Residence of upwards of Twenty Years. By L. LLOYD, Author of "Field Sports of the North." 2 vols. royal 8vo, with upwards of 100 Pictorial Illustrations.

Gentleman's Magazine.

"Mr. Lloyd is the Gordon Cumming of the Norwegian Wilds."

ROBERT BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

## NEW WORKS.

**CHRISTIANITY and MANKIND, their BEGINNINGS and PROSPECTS.** By C. C. J. BUNSEN, D.D., D.C.L., D. Po. Being a New Edition, corrected, remodelled, and extended, of "Hippolytus and his Age." 7 vols. 8vo, price £5 5s.

"This Second Edition of the *Hippolytus* is composed of Three distinct Works, which may be had separately as follows:—  
1. HIPPOLYTUS and HIS AGE; or, the Beginnings and Prospects of Christianity. 2 vols. 8vo, price 30s.  
2. OUTLINES of the PHILOSOPHY of UNIVERSAL HISTORY, applied to Language and Religion. 2 vols. 8vo, £1 13s.  
3. ANALECTA ANTE-NICENÆ. 3 vols. 8vo, 42s.

**LAING'S NOTES of a TRAVELLER on the SOCIAL and POLITICAL STATE of FRANCE, RUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, and other PARTS of EUROPE, during the PRESENT CENTURY.** 16mo, price 2s. 6d., cloth; or in Two Parts, 1s. each.

**HISTORY of INDIA under BABER and HUMAYUN, the First Two Sovereigns of the House of Timur.** By WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esq., Translator of "Memoirs of the Emperor Baber." 2 vols., 8vo, price 32s.

**GENERAL A. F. MACINTOSH'S MILITARY TOUR in EUROPEAN TURKEY, the CRIMEA, and in the EASTERN SHORES of the BLACK SEA.** 2 vols., post 8vo, with Maps, price 21s.

**RESEARCHES on LIGHT in its CHEMICAL RELATIONS;** Embracing a Consideration of all the Photographic Processes. By ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S. Second Edition; with Plate and Woodcuts. 8vo, price 11s. 6d.

**ELECTRICITY for the USE of BEGINNERS:** In which the Principles of the Science are familiarly explained and illustrated. By T. TATE, F.R.A.S. of Kneiter Training College. 18mo, with Woodcuts, price One Shilling.

**CHEVREUL'S PRINCIPLES of HARMONY and CONTRAST of COLOURS, and their APPLICATIONS to the ARTS.** Translated from the French by CHARLES MARTEL. Crown 8vo, with Illustrations.

**CATLOW'S POPULAR CONCHOLOGY;** or, the Shell Cabinet arranged: Being an Introduction to the Modern System of Conchology. Second Edition, in post 8vo, with many additional Woodcuts.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL INQUIRIES,** in a Series of Essays intended to illustrate the Influence of the Physical Organisation on the Mental Faculties. Fcap. 8vo, price 5s.

**The CHURCH: An Explanation of the Meaning contained in the Bible; showing the Ancient, Continued, and Prevailing Error of Man, the Substitution of Worship for Religion; and showing that the Principles of all Right Individual Action and of General Government or the Government of all Nations are comprised in Revealed Religion.** By WILLIAM ATKINSON. 2 vols. 8vo, price 30s.

**The LAST of the OLD SQUIRES: A Sketch.** By CEDRIC OLDACRE, Esq., of Sax Normanbury, some time of Christ Church, Oxon. Crown 8vo, price 9s. 6d.

**Books for Young Persons. KATHARINE ASHTON.** By the Author of "Amy Herbert." 2 vols. fcap. 8vo, price 12s.

"There is much in these pages which will instruct and edify not only mothers and daughters, but husbands and wives, in their duties towards each other. That the tale has many of the features of a regular novel, we will not deny, but it must be remembered that the authoress has, in her former tales, depicted home and school life, was, in a manner, bound to complete her didactic series by a picture of married life, in various phases. This she has done in her admirable volume 'The Experience of Life,' and in her present work, and, upon the whole, very successfully, by lessons which apply to large classes of persons, and which go to the root of the principles and habits most closely connected with the well-being of those classes. The great lessons of this work are—1, the contrast between selfishness and unselfishness; and 2, the duty and dignity of thoroughly recognizing and appreciating our real position in life, as appointed by God, cheerfully keeping within it, and bravely fulfilling its duties, with a firm faith in God's guidance and blessing."—ENGLISH CHURCHMAN.

By the same Author, AMY HERBERT. Edited by the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. Fcap. 8vo, price 6s.  
THE EARL'S DAUGHTER. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo, 9s.  
GERTRUDE: A Tale. Fcap. 8vo, price 5s.  
ANETON PARKSONAGE. 3 vols., fcap. 8vo, 16s.  
MARGARET PERCIVAL. 2 vols., fcap. 8vo, 12s.  
THE EXPERIENCE OF LIFE. Fcap. 8vo, 7s. 6d.  
READINGS preparatory to CONFIRMATION, from Writings of the Early and of the English Church. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.  
READINGS for EVERY DAY in Lent: Compiled from the Writings of Bishop JEREMY TAYLOR. Fcap. 8vo, 5s.  
GERALD, kept during a SUMMER TOUR. Fcap. 8vo, 5s.  
THE CHILD'S FIRST HISTORY of HOME. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.  
A FIRST HISTORY of GREECE. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMANS.

## NEW CLASSICAL WORKS,

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY

WHITTAKER & CO., & GEORGE BELL.

**HERODOTUS, with a COMMENTARY.** By the Rev. J. W. BLAKESLEY, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity, Cambridge. Forming the Third and Fourth Volumes of "The Bibliotheca Classica." Edited by GEORGE LONG, M.A., and the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo, price 32s. cloth.

**CICERO'S ORATIONS against VERRES:** being Vol. I. of Cicero's Orations, with a COMMENTARY, By GEORGE LONG, M.A., and forming the First Volume of "The Bibliotheca Classica." 8vo, price 16s. cloth.

**HORACE, with a COMMENTARY.** By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A., Head Master of King Edward's School, and forming the Second Volume of "The Bibliotheca Classica." 8vo, price 18s. cloth.

**ÆSCHYLUS, with Notes.** By F. A. PALEY, M.A., Editor of "Propertius," "Ovid's Fasti," &c. 2 vols. 8vo, price 24s. cloth.

**The FASTI of OVID, with English Notes, &c.** By F. A. PALEY, M.A. Forming a Volume of the Grammar School Classics. 12mo, price 5s. cloth.

**CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES on the GAL-LIC WAR, with English Notes, &c.** By GEORGE LONG, M.A. Forming a Volume of the Grammar School Classics. 12mo, price 5s. 6d. cloth.

**HORACE, with English Notes.** By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. Abridged from the Edition in "The Bibliotheca Classica," and forming a Volume of the Grammar School Classics. 12mo, price 6s. 6d. cloth.

**The ANABASIS of XENOPHON, with English Notes, Maps, &c.** By the Rev. J. F. MACMICHAEL, Master of the Grammar School, Ripon. Forming a Volume of the Grammar School Classics. New Edition, revised, 12mo, price 5s. cloth.

**CICERO DE SENECTUTE ET DE AMICITIA, with English Notes.** By GEORGE LONG, M.A. Forming a Volume of the Grammar School Classics. Second Edition, revised, 12mo, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

**The NEW TESTAMENT, in Greek:** based on the Text of Dr. Scholz, with English Notes, Prefaces, a Synopsis of the Four Gospels, and Chronological Tables illustrating the Gospel Narrative. By the Rev. J. F. MACMICHAEL, B.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Ripon. Uniform with the Grammar School Classics, 12mo, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

In preparation.

**A NEW CLASSICAL ATLAS,** Edited by GEORGE LONG, M.A. The Maps engraved by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

**The GRAMMAR SCHOOL ATLAS,** Edited by GEORGE LONG, M.A. The Maps engraved by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

**Euclid, with Improved Diagrams.**

**The ELEMENTS of EUCLID.** Books I.—VI.; XI. 1-21; XII. 1, 2. A New Text, based on that of Simson. Edited by HENRY J. ROSE, Esq., B.A., Mathematical Master of Westminster School, and formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo, price 4s. cloth.

Foreign Classics,

**UNIFORM WITH THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASSICS. AVENTURES DE TELEMAQUE.** Par FENELON. With English Notes, &c. By C. J. DELLIE, Professor at Christ's Hospital, and the City of London School. 12mo, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

London: WHITTAKER & Co.; and GEORGE BELL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1854.

## REVIEWS.

*The Life of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Queen of Navarre.* By Martha Walker Freer. Hurst and Blackett.

THE lives of women of royal or noble birth have of late become favourite themes with biographers. Amidst the multitude of works of the class, it is somewhat surprising that no separate life of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Duchess d'Alençon, and Queen of Navarre, has hitherto appeared. Even in France, only brief biographical notices of her have been published, though her name occupies so important a place in the annals of her country. Perhaps the very abundance of materials for such a biography may have tended to deter from its being attempted. It is impossible to write the history of Marguerite's public career without describing many of the events of the stirring times of Francis I. and Charles V., while her personal life and character has proved a fertile source of controversy and comment to theologians, as well as to historians. Whatever exaggerations of flattery or of censure may be laid to the account of polemical zeal, there must have been truly catholic goodness and worth in one whom Protestants and Papists unite in praising, and whose virtues are recorded alike by De Thou and Amyot, by Calvin and Melancthon. The part she took in political affairs, and especially the influence exerted by her over her brother, Francis I., fully appear in the histories of that time. In the records of literature, too, her name is conspicuous as the author of the 'Heptameron,' and of poetry of a superior stamp. Her patronage of learning and arts, and, more honourable still, her protection of the professors and preachers of the Reformed Faith, have further endeared her memory. On all these grounds, there are few names more distinguished in the range of female biography; and the writer of this work has done well in taking up a subject so copious and attractive. In addition to the ordinary sources of historical information, various manuscript documents have been consulted in the preparation of the work, including many papers in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Archives du Royaume de France.

Marguerite, daughter of Charles d'Orléans, Count d'Angoulême, and of Louise of Savoy, was born in 1492. Her parents were, at the time of her birth, living in a kind of honourable banishment from the French court, at their ancestral castle of Angoulême. The young King of France, Charles VIII., had recently married Anne, Duchess of Bretagne, and the birth of a Dauphin took place the same year that Marguerite was born. Louis, elder brother of Charles, was till then the presumptive heir to the throne. In 1494, Louisa of Savoy gave birth to Francis I., and the death of the Dauphin in the following year again placed the Count d'Angoulême in the rank of second prince of the blood royal. He died in 1496; and the son of Louisa, after the death of Charles VIII., and the accession of the Duke d'Orléans as Louis XII., became the heir-apparent. To the education of Marguerite and Francis the Duchess of Savoy devoted herself, and they were brought up in a way befitting the high destiny that awaited them. Of Marguerite in her early years the following description is given:—

"Her aptitude and keenness of comprehension, we are told, astonished the most learned professors of science and belles lettres, who were proud of calling Marguerite their pupil. She had made considerable progress, at this period, in the Italian, Spanish, and Latin languages, in philosophy and divinity, under the tuition of her learned preceptor Robert Hurault, archdeacon and abbot of St. Martin d'Autun. She spoke and wrote her own tongue with ease and elegance. Some of her earlier poems attest, also, great mental ability and quickness of thought. Knowledge was as necessary to Marguerite's mind as sustenance was to her body. Her love of learning was innate; and she applied herself to its attainment with enthusiasm. No science proved too abstruse to daunt her eager desire to comprehend its mysteries; nor did she disdain to acquire a knowledge of things which must have appeared trivial to her elevated mind. 'She was a princess of enlarged wit,' says Brantôme, 'being very able, both as to her natural and acquired endowments.' Ere long all the learned men of the court of Louis XII. called Marguerite their Mæneas.

"But rare as was the promise of her genius, Marguerite's choicest charm consisted in the beauty of her disposition. To the brilliant qualities which arrest admiration, she united those endearing traits that win on the affections. Sensible, truthful, and modest, Marguerite had been taught, under the guidance of her able preceptress Madame de Châtillon, that the power of doing good, and of becoming the benefactress of the unfortunate, was the highest prerogative of her exalted rank. A character more beautiful and affecting than that of Marguerite presents itself not in history. Her spirit so good, so humble, yet so fearful of evil, yearned after truth. Thrown, when almost a child, into the midst of a corrupt court; surrounded by every incentive to evil, and none to good—the purity of her conduct was not less conspicuous than the grace of her deportment. Ever ready to do good, beneficence was Marguerite's delight; severe to her own faults, but lenient to others, none ever sought her indulgence in vain.

"Marguerite, even at the early age of thirteen, loved to devote herself to the study of theology. In her reverence for holiness, she had been taught by her admirable governess, to fear God, its author and source. The Bible as yet was a closed book to her; and from the subtle distinctions and learned disquisitions of the Sorbonne, more venerated then than the word of God, Marguerite vainly sought guidance. But the age of mental darkness had reached its climax: knowledge and God's truth were about to be revealed; and Marguerite, foremost amongst those enlightened ones of earth who eagerly welcomed the Divine ray of the Gospel that was so soon to irradiate the world, at length obtained the solution of her doubts. Limited as was Marguerite's religious knowledge at this period, we are told, nevertheless, that, from the age of thirteen, the decorum of her conduct was so conspicuous, as plainly to indicate, 'by her countenance, her eyes, her deportment, her words, and, in short, by all her actions, that the Spirit of God had been vouchsafed to her.'"

It was in her nineteenth year that she composed the tale which, under the title of the 'Heptameron,' attracted so much attention, when published after her death. This work is in its tone little consonant with the religious feeling ascribed to the youthful writer; but the prevailing taste of the times, and the influence of surrounding literary advisers, form the apology offered by the biographer:—

"To suit the licentious tastes of the age, Marguerite condescended in these tales, to do violence to every principle and virtue, which then, and always throughout her life, adorned her character. It is lamentable to behold the mental and religious falling away, in the mind of one so gifted with right perceptions, which these tales exhibit. A vague consciousness of the sin and folly of her compliance with the perverted tastes of the corrupt

age, evidently often stole across the mind of the duchess d'Alençon. This is forcibly demonstrated in the ingenious method by which the duchess almost invariably winds up her narratives, by moral and religious reflections, and pious warnings against the wickedness she had been so wittily portraying; as if she would by this means tranquillize her conscience, and deceive herself into a palliation of the sin she was committing. Almost all the tales inculcate the same moral—that no man must rely on his own strength to combat human frailty and passion; and, consequently, he ought unceasingly to implore aid from above to subdue himself; 'for,' says Marguerite, 'there is strength alone in God.' This habit of referring everything to religion, and its influences on the human heart, shows that Marguerite could not have totally closed her conscience against the promptings of that serious and devout spirit which her subsequent writings attest her to have possessed; else, unless swift and sudden compunction had visited her mind, what can that impulse have been which induced her often, in the midst of some of her most reprehensible recitals, to close the page suddenly and launch into long religious dissertations, often totally irrelevant to the narrative?

"Marguerite's colleague in the composition of these *novelles*, was Bonaventure des Perriers, one of her gentlemen ushers. Des Perriers was a wit, a *savant*, and an atheist; his learning, and a certain amiable *abandon* of manner, recommended him to the favour of his royal mistress. He was likewise the author of a volume of tales of a still more equivocal tendency than those of the 'Heptameron,' and there is little doubt, that several of the most profligate narratives in that collection were written by Des Perriers. Many of Marguerite's panegyrist have striven to clear her entirely of all share in the composition of the 'Heptameron,' which, they aver, was the sole work of her gentleman usher. The tales, it is asserted, were merely related in her presence, and then afterwards written by Des Perriers, who persuaded Marguerite to append her name to the work. This statement, however, will not bear examination by the light of contemporary authorities. The most incontrovertible evidence, however, that Marguerite wrote the majority of the tales in the 'Heptameron,' is afforded by Claude Gruget, who published the collection twelve years after her decease. Gruget dedicated his book to Jane of Navarre, Marguerite's only surviving child; and in his address to that princess at the commencement of the volume, which she graciously accepted, he states in explicit terms that the book was the work of her royal mother. Had there existed any doubt, in 1561, as to whether the 'Heptameron' was the offspring of Marguerite's pen, or of that gentleman-usher Des Perriers, Claude Gruget would not have presumed to offer so very equivocal a compilation to Queen Jane of Navarre as the work of her mother; while Jane herself would certainly have gladly availed herself of the doubt, to disavow a book so injurious to her illustrious mother's fame. This evidence in itself seems to be conclusive, and to establish beyond dispute the identity of the author of the 'Heptameron.'

"Marguerite's *novelles* were received with rapturous applause; their wit, the keenness of their satire—for they were aimed at existing persons, vices, and abuses,—the flowing, original, and picturesque energy of the style and language, raised their illustrious author to higher fame amongst the learned. Yet, how must the good and pious bishop of Paris, Etienne Poncher, have mourned over the levity of his beloved pupil, and have grieved over the delusion,—which it must have been his only consolation to think possessed Marguerite,—that such writings could be productive of good by the keenness and point of their moral, which she laboured to enforce after the minds of her readers had been pallied by dwelling on the repulsive incidents unfolded in the narrative."

Of the narrative portion of the work, the account of Marguerite's visit to her brother Francis, when a prisoner in Spain, will afford a characteristic specimen:—

"On the following day, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1525, Marguerite arrived at Madrid. The emperor, attended by a brilliant court, received her on alighting from her litter, at the foot of the flight of steps at the portal of the imperial palace in the Alcazar. The emperor approached Marguerite with a lowly obeisance; he then kissed her on the forehead, and with words of profound courtesy welcomed her to Madrid. The duchess, we are told, made a dignified reply to the emperor's address; and accepting the hand offered to her by Charles, entered the palace, passing between two lines of courtiers. It was an embarrassing moment for Marguerite to present herself thus before a prince to whom her hand had been so unceremoniously offered; but she bore herself with her accustomed self-possession and grace."

"Marguerite appeared attired in her widow's robes of black velvet. Not a colour or a jewel relieved the sombre hue of her attire, which displayed to the greatest advantage the exquisite tints of her complexion. A white veil shrouded her head, and drooped from her shoulders in graceful folds to the ground. The emperor's admiration was so visibly demonstrated, that the nobles in Marguerite's train formed the most sanguine hopes of the success of her personal negotiation for the release of the king. The sénéchal de Poitou, Madame de Silly, and the other ladies and gentlemen in the duchess's suite, followed their royal mistress, and were afterwards severally presented by her to the emperor. When this tedious ceremonial was over, Charles again offered his hand to Marguerite, to conduct her to her brother's apartment. But the intelligence which there greeted the duchess was heart-rending; the king's malady had augmented so greatly since the previous evening, that the gravest apprehensions were entertained for its result. Francis had scarcely life enough left in him to respond to the agitated greetings of his sister: he was in bed, attended by two of his own physicians, and by other two in the service of the emperor; and reduced to so deplorable a degree of weakness from the severity of the fever, that even Marguerite's presence, and the sight of her tears, failed to rouse him from the apathy in which he lay. The emperor silently stood by the king's couch for some minutes, contemplating his captive, then profoundly bowing to the duchess, he retired, and quitted Madrid the same evening."

"Intense was that anguish which overpowered Marguerite, as she knelt by her brother's couch. She arrived in Madrid buoyant with the hope of rescuing him from captivity, and of restoring him to the country which so bitterly mourned his absence; now it would seem as if her journey had been made for the sad consolation only of witnessing his decease. Every remedy which had been before successfully applied to check the malady, now failed to rally the almost exhausted powers of life. Montmorency and the bishop of Senlis besought in their distress Marguerite's advice and assistance; but the affectionate forethought of the duchess for her brother, could then suggest nothing that their zeal had not previously essayed. Sorrowful and agonizing were these moments which Marguerite spent alone in the vast fortress-palace of the kings of Spain; but to God she fled for refuge in her extremity, to supplicate Him to avert the calamity from which no earthly hand seemed able to rescue her."

"The care lavished upon him, and above all the presence of his sister, produced a rapid improvement in the king's health. Marguerite seldom quitted his side; and she exerted her manifold attractions of wit and sprightly vivacity to chase away his gloom, and to awaken renewed interest for occupations in which they once mutually delighted. Seated by her brother's couch, Marguerite would sometimes recite with inimitable grace, a sonnet of her own composition, or relate a *nouvelle*. An adept in the art of composing witty *jeux d'esprit*, and in the invention of emblems and mottoes, she would thus often entertain him; and by the brightness of her presence dispel the melancholy of hours, which before her arrival were dark with painful retrospect."

At the close of that year, 1525, Henry d'Albert, King of Navarre, escaped from the castle of Pavia, where he had been kept prisoner ever since the disastrous defeat of Francis I. by the Emperor. He reached Lyons, where he met Marguerite, and an attachment was formed, which was followed by their marriage, her husband, the Duc d'Alençon, having been dead some years. Henry was only twenty-three years of age, while she was thirty-four:—

"Marguerite is much to be pitied for the unceremonious manner in which her hand was offered—first by king Louis to Henry, when prince of Wales, then by her mother and her brother to the emperor, and again to Henry VIII.—without her alliance having been previously sought by these princes, or her feelings consulted. This second undignified negotiation with Henry VIII. doubtless occasioned her unmitigated sorrow and disgust; the more acute also, as a sincere attachment now united her to the gallant young king of Navarre. Her womanly dignity and self-respect had received a sharp wound, when the lofty duchess d'Angoulême could be induced by the pressure of national calamity, however severe, to condescend to the remark, 'that she would be very happy if her daughter should prove acceptable and agreeable to his Imperial majesty.' Dearly as the King of France loved his sister, there is something selfish in his affection for her, which contrasts painfully with the noble devotion Marguerite ever evinced towards him. She made sacrifices and performed countless acts of self-denial to render him service; for, as she expressed herself, who always spoke so humbly yet fervently: 'Since I am not worthy to serve you, sire, in weightier matters, to little ones (since the thought of you is in all) I will devote life and energy.'

"Marguerite conducted herself throughout these negotiations with great prudence and dignity. As she was powerless to arrest their progress, she carefully avoided giving the king's projects even a seeming sanction, by word or deed. Much that was annoying to the duchess personally, clouded the first few months of her reunion with her brother. Her attachment to the King of Navarre, which was thwarted by Francis, without any regard to her feelings on the subject; the negotiation to obtain for her the crown matrimonial of England; and the vexatious contests which arose immediately that the patent passed the great seal bestowing upon her the duchy of Alençon, between the co-heiresses of the duke d'Alençon—disputes in which she was necessarily involved—cast an evident gloom over her spirits."

Francis at length gave his consent to the marriage, which took place at St. Germain-en-Laye in the beginning of 1527. The happiest days of Marguerite's life were those spent with the King of Navarre at the castle of Pau:—

"In the spring of the year 1532, Marguerite commenced the formation of the park and the gardens attached to the castle of Pau. Her love of flowers was great; and her garden at Alençon had been pronounced 'un paradis terrestre.' When sojourning at Fontainebleau, the queen seems never weary of expatiating on the beauty of its 'delicious gardens and groves;' and her great delight was to watch the progress of the out-door works both there and at the castle of Blois. Francis sent his sister several very skilful gardeners from France to aid in her design. Throughout the spring and summer months of this year, Marguerite's chief recreation was the embellishment of her palace and gardens, in which she regularly employed a number of poor persons who could not procure work elsewhere."

"The newly married sovereigns resolved to leave Béarn in a very different condition to that in which they found it," says De Coste. "The country, though fertile and productive, remained barren and uncultivated through the neglect of its inhabitants; but under the administration of the sovereigns its aspect soon changed for the better. They invited

from France a numerous company of labourers, mechanics, and engineers, who cultivated and drained the country. They embellished and fortified their towns, and built magnificent palaces and castles. Amongst other designs accomplished by them, they enlarged the castle of Pau, and surrounded it by gardens the most fanciful and beautiful in Europe. After thus providing suitable accommodation for themselves, they re-established order in the police regulations of the principality, providing security to life and property, and for the proper observance of the laws. They established a chamber to judge suits both criminal and civil; and from the decrees of this court they suffered no appeal. They undertook the reformation also of Le Fors d'Oleron, a local court, which for many years had fallen into great disrepute for its venality and corruptions. Altogether, the sovereigns, by their example and excellent deportment, contributed much to civilize the people. To defend themselves against a second invasion from Spain, and to place their capital in comparative security, Henry and Marguerite fortified the town of Navarrens, a place situated on the river Gave; and constructed strong ramparts, bastions, and towers, in the fashion then most approved of throughout Europe."

"Amidst these varied occupations, Marguerite did not lay aside her pen. At this period of her life it was occupied almost exclusively in the controversy between the Romish and Reformed churches. Her hatred of monachism is developed in the acrimonious language of her satires on the monks and friars in the pages of the *Heptameron*, which continued to occupy, at intervals, her leisure hours. Their profligate morals, and the scandals current respecting many of the most eminent conventual establishments in France, are recited by Marguerite without an attempt to modify the heinous and repulsive details. The manners of the age tolerated the open exposure of an evil which was felt to be intolerable by men of every degree and belief; and doubtless Marguerite conceived that she was rendering good service to the cause of reform, by her witty delineations of the corrupt practices sanctioned under the Romish system. The zeal which animated her against the members of the Sorbonne—men who dishonoured religion by their cupidity and ambition, and who burned and proscribed, not out of love for their faith, but because the principles they denounced humbled their own arrogant pretensions—may have tempted Marguerite to overstep the bounds of that decorum in her descriptions so rigidly observed by her in her other compositions. At this period Marguerite was the only person throughout her brother's realm who could venture to uphold the doctrine of the reformers, without the certainty of being cast into the nearest diocesan prison, there to await death, or to accept the sin and shame of a public, and, in many cases, a compulsory recantation. Of all strife, that engendered by religious controversy is most reckless and virulent; Marguerite's act, therefore, must be deemed worthy of every extenuation, if in her indignation and anguish at the cruel persecution to which the reformers were subject, her pen too freely, yet faithfully, exposed the vices and wickedness of their oppressors. In her poem of 'The Inquisitor,' which opens with the most satirical *exposé* of the motives actuating the members of the terrible chamber instituted in France during the regency of Louise de Savoie, Marguerite causes the hero of the piece, the Inquisitor, to sum up the principles of his fraternity in the form of a poem, which, from its literal truth, was little calculated to heal the hostility existing then between the learned Faculty and herself."

We only add the author's description of the literary honours paid to the memory of Marguerite after her death, with the general estimate of her intellectual and moral character. She died in 1549, at the age of fifty-seven:—

"If the prelates of France were tardy in rendering homage to the memory of the illustrious Marguerite, the learned men of Europe celebrated her praises, and their sorrow at her decease in every

form of composition. The odes, poems, and epigrams, composed on the death of the queen of Navarre, if collected together, would fill a volume. Ronsard, Du Bellay, Daurat, Denisot, and an innumerable list of poets, dedicated their muse to her honour, and published laments on her premature decease. The celebrated Etienne Dolet composed a Latin ode, greatly lauded, in which he commemorates in lofty language Marguerite's wisdom and learning, and the protection which she accorded to literature. The poet, Etienne Forcadet, in the following Latin epigram proclaimed the queen's wisdom and merit:—

"Hic Rex frater erat, Rex vir, mens docta, quid ultra?  
Occidit. Heu! fateor Pallada posse mori!"

"Valentine Denisot also composed this epitaph for the queen, which met with rapturous plaudits throughout Europe by the learned:—

"Musarum decima, et Charitum quarta, inelyta regum,  
Et soror et conjux, Margaris illa jacet."

"Amongst the most beautiful and touching of the compositions inspired by the decease of the queen of Navarre, were the lines written by the celebrated poet, Pierre Ronsard.

"England rendered the most brilliant meed of praise to the learning and virtues of the queen of Navarre. Queen Elizabeth translated into her own tongue Marguerite's poem, 'Le Miroir de l'Âme Pecheresse'; and three sisters of the illustrious house of Seymour, Anne, Marguerite, and Jane Seymour, composed a hundred Latin verses in the queen's honour, and to express their affliction at her death. The poet, Nicholas Denysot, the preceptor of these learned sisters, edited their poem, which was published in Paris in the year 1551, under the title of 'Le Tombeau de Marguerite de Valois,' with translations appended in French and Italian.

"As Marguerite's patronage of the learned amongst her own countrymen had been universal, so all were eager to unite in her praise. From the learned enthusiast Guillaume Postel, to the most insignificant court poet, each consecrated to her memory some tribute of gratitude. The professors of the learned languages in the universities celebrated her magnificence and learning in Greek, Latin, and even in Oriental verse. Calvin, Beza, and Melancthon, in their various works, reverently mention her name. Montluc, bishop of Valence, and the celebrated Amyot, bishop of Auxerre, preceptor of the sons of Henry II., owed their education and advancement to the enlightened patronage of Marguerite, whose recommendation obtained them employment in the service of the state; and neither of these two illustrious prelates have forgotten to record the praises of their benefactress. The great historian De Thou, and Louis, and Scevole de Sainte Marthe, in their respective works, also render homage to Marguerite's patriotism, learning, and virtue.

"As an author, the queen of Navarre, in her prose compositions and as a writer of *nouvelles*, may rank amongst the first of the age. Her style is singularly free from the redundancy and puerility of diction which disfigure the writings of most of her contemporaries. The style of the 'Heptameron' is clear and pointed. The structure of many of the tales displays great powers of invention; while their sarcastic force rendered their author redoubtable to the profligate class which had so justly incurred her censure. Unhappily the freedom of imagery indulged in by the royal authoress renders her tales a closed book in these days, yet, let it be remembered that the strictest morality and purity of life is inculcated by the moral of all the narratives; and Marguerite errs only in the vigour and truthfulness with which she has dared to represent the flagrant vices of the age, without participating in them. In extenuation for the recurrence of descriptions which shock and revolt, it is to be recollected that such was not the tone of Marguerite's mind, but the tone of the times. The language, manners, and sentiments, which were considered courtly in the days of king Henry VIII., would in this age inspire disgust and reprehension; consequently, the writers of the sixteenth century ought not to be judged by the standard of the polished

refinement which pervades society in this era of the nineteenth. The dialogues and scenes which disfigure the pages of the Heptameron, were incidents habitual at the court of Francis I., the most polished, though doubtlessly the most corrupt, society of Europe. All that is good, holy, and fervent in the writings of the queen of Navarre, the fruits of her piety and of her maturer years, emanated, under God, from her own pure spirit; while her horror at a system of religion which, even under the cowl and the veil, secretly sanctioned frightful enormities, induced the queen to do what nobody besides herself in her brother's realm dare attempt, and expose the fallacy of such a faith."

In some places, this life of Marguerite, Queen of Navarre, would have been improved by condensation; but it is altogether an interesting and well-written biography, and by its frequent references to matters of social and domestic life, as well as its narrative of public events, throws acceptable light on the history of those times.

*Transcaucasia. Sketches of the Nations and Races between the Black Sea and the Caspian.* By Baron von Haxthausen. With Illustrations by Græb. Chapman and Hall.

Few countries in the world present features of such varied interest as those which are treated of in the volume before us. Here the historian, the ethnologist, and linguist, the naturalist, the classical and biblical scholar—all find rich materials for study and research. Placed on the confines of Asia, Caucasia was in ancient time the central point through which the great national migrations passed, each people in turn leaving behind them traces, many of which exist to the present day. On this ground also history and tradition meet and mingle. According to the legend, Nimrod was slain by the Tribes at the foot of Mount Ararat; crossing the Caucasus, the Scythians penetrated into Asia; in Mingrelia was the famous Colchis, the scene of the Argonautic expedition, the exploits of Jason and Medea; Cyrus conquered this country, and gave his name to one of its rivers; and Alexander the Great figures in all the legends of the Caucasus. The Romans ruled here for ages, and in after times arose the important kingdoms of Armenia and Georgia. Centuries before our era, the shores of the Black Sea were lined with flourishing Greek colonies, which formed the channel of commerce with Asia; and in the middle ages the Genoese succeeded, founded colonies, and penetrated into the heart of Asia. The Turks, in turn, expelled the Genoese, Christianity was suppressed, and a state of barbarism succeeded. Again, for centuries this was the battle-field between the Turks and Persians, until at last Russia supplanted both Powers, and established her rule over these countries.

We have spoken of the past—the recollections of bygone ages; recent events which will one day occupy an important place in the world's history, have given to Transcaucasia a new source of interest and importance; it is once more the scene of war, and of a struggle the most momentous it has ever witnessed. The appearance of Baron Haxthausen's work at the present moment might lead to an idea that it was written with a view to events now passing; but we are informed that the entire manuscript was in the translator's hands long before the war—which now gives it a peculiar interest—could have been anticipated: it is therefore a genuine work,

to be distinguished from the host of ephemeral publications which such a crisis is sure to call forth.

Baron Haxthausen is already known to Europe as the author of a work on the internal and economical state of Russia, full of curious details, and deemed by competent judges the most authentic source of information on that country. The present volume of travels, which is first published in an English dress, may be regarded in some measure as a sequel to the author's former work, from which however it is perfectly distinct. We have spoken of the varied interest attaching to these countries, and it would be difficult to meet with a writer so competent as Baron Haxthausen, from previous studies, habits of reflection, and enlarged knowledge, to do justice to such a subject in its various aspects. As the best introduction to the writings of our author, we shall briefly indicate the bent of his mind, and the objects of his researches. Unlike many (perhaps most) travellers, he visits a foreign country, not merely to fill his sketchbook, or to journalize a score of magazine articles; but to study the people, their religion, their social and political institutions, mode and views of life in all its aspects, and all with a reference to the soil they inhabit—in short, the materials of that science which is expressively designated by the Germans as the *agrarische Verhältnisse*, or relations of man to the soil. This principle of research, which is profoundly philosophical and just, proceeding from the root upwards, and tracing every influence, every national characteristic, to its germ in the national mind—is the distinguishing feature of all Baron Haxthausen's writings. This habit of reflection and observation may be noted in every page, almost in every remark; the narrative is animated, amusing, graphic; but the higher purpose of the author is never lost to sight—the clue of thought runs through the whole work. We are at times almost amused at the curious attention to details, to all the minor objects that come under his notice; but this habit of minute observation has great value, when connected with a philosophical one of comprehension.

"During my travels in various countries," he says, "I have always carefully observed the dwellings of the people. The houses, farm-buildings, domestic furniture, agricultural implements, costumes, &c., afford so many indications of the national character, civilization, customs and manners. Throughout Europe, the upper classes have, more or less, a similar stamp of cultivation, similar fashions and modes of living, similar customs, ideas, and views of life. The educated classes, correctly speaking, are segregated from the great body of the people, and stand in every respect in much closer mutual relationship to one another, than to the lower classes of their countrymen. Language, indeed, forms a certain link between the two classes; but even the effect of this is beginning to diminish, as French becomes more universally the colloquial language of the higher classes. The general style of dwellings, and the like, are nearly the same throughout Europe, with the same forms and character; occasional variations only being found, resulting from ancient usage and the accidents of climate.

"The case is, however, different with the lower classes, among whom there are still, in every country, distinct grades—the peasant, the artisan, and the labourer, each retaining his own position. Hence, these classes preserve more marked individual character; and among them are still found national usages and modes of life, although the effects of modern civilization, penetrating gradually, but surely, into the remotest corner of Europe, and

affecting all classes, have contributed much to efface the characteristic features of nationality."

This work contains unquestionably the best accounts yet published of the Transcaucasian provinces and their inhabitants, and is one of high authority and mark. The following remarks are worthy of attention on the general political state of these countries as affected by the Russian government:—

"In Russia the system of government is derived singly and simply from the theory and practice of modern bureaucracy. It is undeniable that centralization and generalized forms of government in the higher departments of administration, perfectly correspond with the character of the Slavonic race, and are peculiarly adapted to Russia. But as there is a deep-seated contrast between the native character of the Germanic and Slavonic races, a system which is quite adapted and even necessary to Russia, and is felt to be so by the mass of the people themselves, is wholly unsuited, and perhaps fatal, on the shores of the Baltic and in the provinces of the Caucasus.

"It is, as I have before observed, probable that serfdom did not formerly exist among the peasantry in Georgia and Mingrelia, and was not introduced until the occupation of these countries by Russia;—not by law, which would never have been sanctioned by the Emperors Paul, Alexander, and Nicholas, but in the ordinary course of administration. The Russian officials were accustomed to regard the peasants in their own country as serfs, and naturally looked upon those living under the nobles and princes in Georgia in the same light. The Crown peasants in Russia have been emancipated since the time of Alexander, and the same class in Georgia are consequently free likewise.

"The existence in all these countries of a certain system and constitution in family and communal life, arising out of manners and customs, and even sanctioned by law, however defective (in Georgia indeed by the Vakh tang code of laws), was entirely disregarded by the Russian officials. They were far too indolent to study the existing social condition of the people, and followed only the laws and principles of administration to which they were accustomed and which they brought from Russia; whilst their rule was not a little marked by arbitrary conduct, with occasional extortion and spoliation; the superintendence and control being naturally much feebler and more ineffectual in the Caucasian provinces than elsewhere. The entire administration was at the same time of a military character; and all complaints, even those of a merely civil nature, were referred to the General in command.

"As a natural result of this state of things, a bitter animosity to the Russians and the Russian Government grew up amongst all these Caucasian tribes. On occasion of a journey which the Emperor Nicholas made, in October, 1837, through these provinces, it is said that the tchinowniks, or officials, issued an order that no petitions should be presented to him. At Akhalzik, the inhabitants of an entire village were seen kneeling on the road in silence as the Emperor drove past, and this circumstance recurred several times. The Emperor inquired of the people what it meant; they replied, that they were forbidden to approach him with petitions: he told them it was not true, and that they might fearlessly present any petitions. Thereupon the people poured forth to meet the Emperor in such numbers, that during his journey only as far as Erivan, about fourteen hundred petitions and complaints were preferred to him.

"The Emperor conceived the idea of effecting an important separation between the civil and the military administration; although the former could not be wholly withdrawn from the control of the commander-in-chief, as Governor-General of the whole Province. To this end, the laws of the earlier princes, especially those of Georgia, the code of the Czar Vakh tang, the Armenian laws, nay even the customary rights of the Tatars, were collected and translated into Russian; and the officials

were ordered to conform to these in the administration of the government.

"In April, 1837, Baron Paul von Hahn was instructed to ascertain the condition of all these districts, with reference to national peculiarities, communal institutions, and customary rights: he was at the same time commanded to lay down a comprehensive plan, founded upon these inquiries, for the future administration of the country. Four Commissioners were associated with him in these labours, from the Ministries of the Interior, Justice, Finance, and War. Baron von Hahn belonged to what is called in Germany the historical school: in his opinion it was a matter of primary importance to maintain the peculiar and historical features of nationality in a people, upon which alone could be effectually founded a healthy state of social life in the lower classes,—in the domestic and communal, the agricultural and commercial relations,—which might be acceptable to the people at large, and productive of an increased attachment to the Russian Government. Such a social organization, modified according to their own political views, might be the best adapted to the inhabitants of the Caucasian Provinces; consisting as they do of isolated tribes, sixty or seventy in number, each having its historical traditions, its own language and usages, and in many cases its peculiar religious rites: for although in the same village Armenians, Georgians, and Tatars are found living together, they scarcely ever intermix; each people preserving its own religion, customs, dress, manners, tribunals, and police. A project was formed by Baron von Hahn for organizing the entire administration of this country, which was countersigned by the Governor-General Golovnin, and received the Imperial sanction; and Baron Hahn went a second time to Tiflis, in 1840, to bring this project into operation."

The greatest success is described as having attended the new mode of administration, and the progress of the country is said to be rapid and continual. Of Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, and of the Russian provinces in this part of Asia, detailed descriptions are given. We quote the passage where the author records his first impressions of the town:—

"We reached Tiflis at eleven o'clock. This town has a peculiar aspect: on the side from which we entered, the quarter inhabited by Russians, it has a perfectly European look: straight streets, rows of modern houses, elegant shops, milliners, apothecaries, even a bookseller, with cafés, public buildings, a Government palace, churches with cupolas and towers, the various Russian military uniforms with French paletots and frock-coats, quite transported us back to Europe. But where this European town ends, one of a perfectly Asiatic character begins, with bazaars, caravansaries, and long streets, in which the various trades are carried on in open shops. In one part is seen a row of smithies, the men all hammering away on their anvils, heedless of the crowds of passers-by. Then follows another row of houses, where tailors are seated at work, in precisely the same fashion, and with the same gesticulations and agility, as with us. After these succeed shoemakers, furriers, &c."

"The population is no less varied and interesting: here Tatars, in the costume from which the so-called Polish dress is evidently derived; in another part thin, sunburnt Persians, with loose flowing dresses; Kurds, with a bold and enterprising look; Lezgins and Circassians, engaged in their traffic of horses; lastly, the beautiful Georgian women, with long flowing veils and high-heeled slippers; nearly all the population displaying a beauty of varied character, which no other country can exhibit,—an effect heightened by the particular colours, picturesque, and beautiful costumes. In no place are both the contrasts and the connecting links between Europe and Asia found in the same immediate juxtaposition as in Tiflis."

The accounts of Georgia and Armenia naturally occupy a great portion of this work. The chronicles of Georgia trace back her

dynasties of kings to Karthlos, the contemporary of Abraham! and one race occupied the throne in an unbroken line since the sixth century. The particulars relating to Georgia are of great interest, especially at the present moment, when it is contemplated by the Western Powers to restore the independence of this kingdom. We are tempted to extract the following pretty sketch of our author's visit to the pilgrim shrine of Marikophi, near Tiflis:—

"At six o'clock the following morning we started on our ascent up the mountain, in company with thousands of pilgrims. On emerging from the forests, we soon reached an elevated point, from which the road to the village presented the most brilliant and varied aspect. The Georgian princes, in their national costume and splendid military attire, mounted on noble steeds, each preceded by two pipers, and with their wives and daughters on horseback at their side, formed a perfect picture of a festal mediæval procession. The forests were intersected by steep footpaths, diverging right and left, and then reuniting; and it was charming to watch the disappearing and emerging again of these figures, which presented as motley an appearance as the masks on the Corso at Rome, mingled with the green foliage.

"After ascending for half an hour, we reached the summit, where a wild, romantic view presented itself over the surrounding forests, which stretched afar away over hill and valley. Upon an eminence to our right stood an imposing ruin, the object of our excursion, which we reached in a quarter of an hour. Standing upon this acclivity, a wide ridge of hill extended in front of us, dotted with noble beeches. Thousands of people were already assembled on this spot, and crowds dressed in every variety of colour were thronging towards it from all sides: single groups had in various parts encamped around the fires, which blazed on the hill-side all around; others were sauntering among the numerous tradesmen's booths. \* \* \* We next proceeded to the church, which is in ruins, the arched roof of the choir alone remaining. At the altar several priests in their official vestments were performing divine service. Never had I witnessed a more curious, yet imposing scene—the lofty, open, arched roof of the choir, the number of lights, the priests with their deep-toned unmelodious singing, the motley crowd, the number of beautiful women, with gold frontlets and long-flowing veils, all absorbed in the glowing devotion of the South, and in groups extending down the hillside—kneeling, and, in various parts, half-concealed among the underwood—and the effect of all this, heightened by a glorious view over a wooded mountain, not far distant, lighted up with the bright rays of the morning sun."

Baron Haxthausen gives some particulars of the Russian army in the Caucasian provinces, which have a present interest:—

"The Russian army in Transcaucasia, independent of that division opposed to the mountaineers, has a different position from that in Russia Proper. For many years past it has been merely an army occupying a conquered country. The entire administration is upon a military footing; the country groans under this system; but the army, and especially the officers, adhere to it resolutely, their interest being too much implicated in its maintenance."

I found here (at Tiflis), as well as in the military colonies, companies of workmen in the régiments. In consequence of the dearth of artisans, the soldiers are employed in all kinds of handicraft. The proceeds of all sales are paid into the regimental chest, which is under the immediate control of the soldiers. The chief portion of each man's earnings is given to himself, and the rest goes to the support of his comrades. Nowhere are the Russian soldiers less harrassed with drill than here. Marriage is not only allowed, but encouraged among them, and the married men are the best off, their wives being able to earn much by washing,

sewing, &c., which all goes into the regimental chest. The married soldiers seldom return to their homes, but generally settle in these colonies, which are praised as models of order and prosperity; each regiment has its own, in which the men belonging to it, on receiving their discharge, have the option of settling."

The patriarchal character of family life, and the strong national bond, among the Armenians, are very remarkable; but these people differ from the other Asiatic nations in the high social position they assign to women, and the respect with which the latter are treated. Although scattered over three quarters of the globe, the Armenians have never lost their nationality, in which respect they resemble the Jews; the former, however, have one source of internal strength which the Jews do not possess—they retain their own country, the centre of their nationality and religion. "The Patriarchate," says our author, "has throughout all ages exercised a magical power over them, notwithstanding that the dispersion of the people dates back more than a thousand years."

The account given by Baron Haxthausen of the domestic life of the Armenians is highly interesting. "Not unfrequently a patriarch of eighty years will be living in the same household with three generations—perhaps four or five married sons of fifty or sixty, grand-children of twenty or thirty, and again their children. Upon the death of the parents, the eldest son usually succeeds as the head of the house, and inherits the paternal privileges."

"The young unmarried people, of both sexes, enjoy perfect liberty, within the recognised limits of manners and propriety. Custom is here precisely the reverse of what prevails in the surrounding countries; whilst in the latter the purchase of a wife is the only usual form of contracting a marriage, until which time the girl remains in perfect seclusion,—among the Armenians, on the contrary, the young people of both sexes enjoy free social intercourse. The girls go where they like, unveiled and bare-headed; and the young men carry on their love suits freely and openly. But with marriage the scene changes: the word which the young woman pronounces at the altar, in accepting her husband, is the last that is for a long time heard from her lips. From that moment she never appears, even in her own house, unveiled. She is never seen abroad in the public streets, except when she goes to church, which is only twice a year, and then closely veiled. If a stranger enters the house or garden, she instantly conceals herself. With no person, not even her father or brother, is she allowed to exchange a single word and she speaks to her husband only when they are alone. With the rest of the household she can only communicate by gestures, and by talking on her fingers. This silent reserve, which custom imperatively prescribes, the young wife maintains, until she has borne her first child, from which period she becomes gradually emancipated from her constraint: she speaks to her new-born infant; then her mother-in-law is the first person she may address; after awhile she is allowed to converse with her own mother, then with her sisters-in-law, and afterwards her own sisters, now she begins to talk with the young girls in the house, but always in a gentle whisper, that none of the male part of the family may hear what is said. The wife, however, is not fully emancipated, her education is not completed, until after the lapse of six years! and even then she can never speak with any strangers of the other sex, nor appear before them unveiled. I have before observed that these usages are not of an oppressive nature, but merely an education of the female sex; for after the completion of her term of probation, the woman becomes free, enters on the full rights of the married state, and is independent mistress of the house. If her husband is

the head of the family, and she survives him, she succeeds to his place and privileges, and is obeyed with the same veneration as the father, the patriarch of the family. She then occupies a social rank higher than any woman in the East, and, indeed, one commanding more respect than even among Europeans."

Baron Haxthausen draws attention particularly to two subjects as worthy of investigation—the affinity, and apparently national connexion between the customs and views of life of the Caucasian tribe of the Ossetes and those of the ancient Germans; and, secondly, the important position which the Armenian nation may occupy at some future time in diffusing Christianity and civilization in the East. Numerous particulars are given by the author in illustration of these topics; the accounts, too, of the Armenian church and the Patriarch Narses (now an exile to St. Petersburg), are replete with interest, and we would invite the reader's especial attention to the description of the pilgrimage to the celebrated Convent of Echmiadzin, one of the most charming pictures in the book.

The work is embellished with some beautiful illustrations, printed in colours, from drawings by Herr Graeb, from sketches by Prince Paul Lieven and the author; and the translation has been executed with great care and idiomatic skill.

*Jerningham: a Story.* Chapman and Hall. Katharine Ashton. By the Author of 'Amy Herbert.' Longman and Co.

*Ambrose the Sculptor: an Autobiography of Artist Life.* By Mrs. Robert Cartwright. Smith, Elder, and Co.

*Clara Morison: a Tale of Australia during the Gold Fever.* John W. Parker and Son.

Of the multitude of novels that appear each season, very small is the number that we peruse with satisfaction, or can conscientiously recommend to others. Those who read merely for amusement may find gratification in following the fortunes of imaginary heroes and heroines, and forgetting the business of real life in the ideal scenes and incidents of the world of fiction. But to those who have a right sense of the value of time, and who seek to derive some mental profit as well as pleasure from their reading, there are few modern novels that deserve attention.

The abundant supply of such works, and the demand for them at bookshops and circulating libraries, prove that the majority of novel readers are easily satisfied with the entertainment provided by common-place writers, and it seems useless to criticise publications the most worthless of which is sure to obtain sufficient sale to encourage the multiplication of books of the class. But as literary reviewers, having to maintain a higher standard of judgment and taste, we are often grieved to observe the favourable reception obtained by trifling works of fiction, when literary labour of a more honourable and useful kind meets with discouragement and neglect. A really good novel is among the highest of all works, and in no other form of composition can an author more effectively convey useful information and instil right principles on subjects that are less within the range of more formal treatises. How much influence, not only on individual character, but on public opinion and social feeling, may be produced by works of fiction, many recent instances testify. But we have still to complain that the majority of such works

neither tend to any useful moral purpose, nor yield sound intellectual recreation to readers possessing ordinary intelligence and taste. With the exception of a few authors, whose names will readily occur to our readers, we find almost as great a dearth of ability and merit in the field of fiction as in that of poetry in the present day. Let us at the same time observe that the general tone of novel-writing has of late improved, and that we rarely meet with the moral grossness that too often defaced the second-rate tales and romances which delighted former generations of readers.

'Jerningham' is the work apparently of a young writer, if we may judge by the exaggeration in the matter of the tale and the over-colouring in the style. But there is a cleverness and freshness that will please some readers and that give promise of better efforts. The opening pages give as good idea as any of the fanciful tone of the descriptive parts of the book:—

"It was a bright October morning, in the year 1797, when the village bells of Violetdale rang forth as merry a peal as if legions of bacchanalian spirits were chorusing in the clear autumnal air. The lark, too, poured his prodigal music between earth and sky; the tears of dew that night had shed in sorrow for human frailty were glittering and dissolving in the bright glances of the sun, and nature was radiant with that eternal freshness which alone of all things we know never seems to wane. Autumn is always the most beautiful of the seasons! The varied greenness of spring, the unmingled richness of summer, are perfect in that boundless cultivation so peculiar to 'merrie Englaunde'; but autumn adds to each of these beauties a loveliness of its own—it is softened with the mellow tints of glory in decay. Every leaf bears then a different shade; every colour that Claude beheld and blended in the azure skies of the south; every shadowed hue of red, green, and yellow with which Gaspar Poussin endued his forest recesses may then be seen clothing our matchless greenwoods. At the time of which we write the weather was unusually serene, and a somewhat dreary summer had suddenly changed to a series of sunny days that united the warmth of June with the variegated splendour of autumnal garniture. So the little hamlet was as merry in its sunshine as the bells discoursing in their ivied turret. The trees sighed musically; the winds whispered in melodious cadences among the sedges that fringed the stream or chased the clouds away from the broad blue firmament, and creation was all life, and life was all music; while far and near, as we have said, pealed the village chimes through the brisk October air, bearing the news on their iron tongues that a son and heir had been born to the county magnate of Violetdale, and that this was the day of the christening."

In 'Katharine Ashton' the object is to illustrate in the form of fiction some of the agencies now in operation for improving the moral condition of the working classes. What may be effected by district visiting societies, and other organized methods of Christian benevolence, under the direction of the parochial clergy, is indicated in the tale. Various classes of character as they appear on the stage of an English provincial town are truthfully exhibited in the course of the story, which presents topics of interest to those whose duties lie in such a sphere, though likely to prove somewhat dull to general readers. Tract-distributing, for instance, as described on paper, has little of romance, and those who engage in it must derive their impulse from higher principles:—

"'Kate, what are you doing with all those dirty little books?' asked Mrs. Ashton. Katharine was seated at the table with a pile of district tracts be-

fore her. 'Marking them, mother, to give round; arranging them rather, I should say, for they are marked. Miss Sinclair—Mrs. Forbes, I mean—marked them for me.'—'What blunders you do make about names, child,' said Mrs. Ashton; 'your father told me that it was only yesterday you happened to be in the shop, when Mrs. Sinclair came in, and you asked her if she had heard from Miss Sinclair.'—'Not very strange,' replied Katharine, 'considering that I have known one name so much longer than the other. By the by, mother, Mrs. Sinclair said they were gone into Wales to see some friends, and they would not be at Mapstead for another month.'—'It seems a wonderfully long time since they went away,' observed Mrs. Ashton; 'no one would think it was only this day week.'—'And I have not been round with the tracts yet,' said Katharine. 'I don't know what Mr. Reeves will say to me.'—'What you will say to him is the chief matter,' replied Mrs. Ashton; 'you must tell him that you have been very busy, and that the weather has been very bad, and the only fine day, which was yesterday, I wanted you to go out with me.'—'All the more reason why I must go round the district to-day,' said Katharine; 'you don't want me at home, mother, do you, for anything?'—'There's the new tablecloth to be hemmed,' said Mrs. Ashton; 'and I told Peggy Dore, that if she would have the body of my new gown ready by Saturday, you and I would finish the skirt.'—'But Susan can hem the tablecloth,' said Katharine. 'I know she is not busy this afternoon; and if I work hard, mother, this evening, I think I can make up the skirt in time; there is not much to be done to it. To-morrow, you know, John wants you, and me, and Selina too, to go over to Moorlands in Mr. Fowler's chaise; so I can't go anywhere else then. That farm is beginning to take up a great deal of time,' she added, laughing; 'it is much worse than the district.'—'I don't know that,' replied Mrs. Ashton; 'the farm is a good way off, and the district is close; but I suppose you must go, Kitty, as you promised Mrs. Forbes you would; only don't be late for tea, and mind if there's any fever your father won't choose you to go near it.'

'Katharine promised all that was required, and ran up stairs to put on her bonnet. 'It is worse than going to a dentist, I declare,' she said, as she came back into the parlour to fetch the tracts and arrange them in the covered basket; 'I don't know what in the world I shall say to the people, and I am sure I shall get confused with the names. Let me see: Long-lane comes first; then the houses in Briton's-court, and the south end of Woodgate-street. I never know in Rilworth which is south and which is north. The south end, mother, must be where Anne Crossin lives. I don't know quite now,' she continued, looking at some of Jane's memoranda, 'whether I am to take in both sides of the way; however, I need not trouble about that to-day; Long-lane will be as much as I can manage in one afternoon, let me work as hard as I may. Good bye, mother, dear, and wish me well through it.' And she went up to her mother, and gave her a half merry, half nervous kiss, and set off.'

'Ambrose, the Sculptor,' is a work of more ambitious scope, professing to give a sketch of the unusual and eccentric course of artist life. By bringing Ambrose into contact with a distinguished singer, whom he afterwards marries, the author introduces scenes of the stage as well as of the studio. In the following passage, some of the chief personages who figure in the tale appear:—

'My dear Carmen and myself had been settled scarcely a week in our little cottage at Brompton, when we received each of us a note from Lord Montacute. Mine was to give me an order for a statue the size of life, of Galileo, a philosopher whom Lord Montacute well knew (from conversations we had held together while in Italy) to be one of my favourites among great men. I felt the choice of the subject, as well as the order itself, to be an especial kindness to me; but what then was

the attention to Carmen? Looking up, I saw her lovely countenance suffused with a blush of pleasure, and her eyes glistening with delight, as, putting the note into my hand, she exclaimed, 'Caro Milord,' and watched the satisfaction of my countenance as I read its contents. It was to say, that wishing to present her with something towards the fitting up of our cottage, and knowing nothing could be more to her taste than the possession of a good pianoforte, he had ordered one of the first and best quality from the most celebrated maker in London, to be sent to her house in the course of that morning. He begged her acceptance of this testimony of his regard for herself, and of his appreciation of that talent in which she pre-eminently excelled.

'We were now then comfortably established in our unpretending abode; we had plenty of occupation; and if we had some cares for the future, they were so far diminished by the unexpected advantages we had met with, that I may say they sat but lightly upon us. I was all the morning employed in my studio, Carmen assiduously engaged in the house, bent upon mastering the language and domestic methods of a country she had adopted as her future home. We still often dined at Montacute House, and met there the most celebrated native and foreign artists in every branch. Among them I was one day surprised to fall in with Melchior Kranitz, who had been at Milan during the brief and brilliant period of Carmen's greatest success at La Scala. I had known him there as a wild, wrongheaded, and rather quarrelsome German student, wasting much of his irregular talent upon trivial and ephemeral objects, and had never heard of him since. Kranitz was now introduced in London by special recommendation from Berlin, as a rising painter of the school of Renaissance. His manner was certainly much changed for the better. He accosted me as a brother artist, and expressed great interest in the works upon which he heard I was engaged. A little further conversation about Milan, and the various characters we had known there as frequenters of La Scala, and the other resorts of artists in that city, led to an observation that he had heard that I was married to that 'herrliches Talent la Signorina Vitelli.' 'might he request the honour of an introduction to her as my wife?' Though Kranitz was no favourite of mine, I could not in civility refuse, and accordingly one morning he presented himself at our cottage, and asked for Mrs. Arnold. He was admitted. We were both at home, as it happened, and as his visit was professedly to my wife, I had time to observe his reception. On her part it was cold and dignified—I might say not without a certain *hauteur*. A few commonplaces about former days at Milan, a few compliments to which she made no answer—were enough to eke out the formalities of a visit, and Mr. Kranitz took his leave. I endeavoured by a little cordiality to lessen the chilling effect of Carmen's reception, and I believe I succeeded.'

There are well-conceived characters and striking incidents in Mrs. Cartwright's tale and the topics of artist life chiefly introduced distinguish it from a crowd of novels in which the routine of common-place life is alone presented.

The last of the novels on our present list is a tale of Australian life, in which an account is given of the state of society in South Australia during the gold fever. It is written by a young lady, who describes truthfully, though a little tediously, what happened, or might have happened, in the colony during that extraordinary period. Instead of quoting from the tale itself, we give part of the prefatory remarks by the editor, in which he describes the state of South Australia in 1851, when the Victoria gold-fields were discovered:—

'At this time the population of South Australia numbered between seventy and eighty thousand souls, the greater part of whom were remarkable for

their intelligence, their industry, and their enterprise—characteristics which had doubtless been fostered by the energy shown in developing the mineral resources of the country, and which, in the instance of the Burra Burra and other copper mines, had met with such signal success. When it became known that gold in illimitable quantities, at a locality not more than three hundred miles distant from their own territory, was to be had, it can scarcely be supposed that a people so keenly alive to their own interests, would remain unmoved. Resolute attempts were made to discover a gold field near Adelaide. Finding the gold would not come to them, the people determined to go to the gold. Accordingly, the entire male population, with comparatively few exceptions, removed in the course of a few short weeks, to the vicinity of Mount Alexander and Forest Creek. Most of them left in vessels which were gladly sent from Melbourne to convey them. Others ascended the course of the River Murray, depending partially for subsistence on the game which abounds on that noble stream. Others again, pursued the shorter but more adventurous route, across the inhospitable region which separates the two colonies, starting the wild tribes of the interior by their apparition, and leaving occasionally behind them small mounds of earth to mark the place where the strong man had bit the dust.

'The exodus was almost complete, and entirely without parallel in the history of any country. The absence of the 'braw foresters,' so pathetically bewailed in the old ballad, was not more keenly felt by the Scottish maidens, than was that of many a husband and lover from the hearths of South Australia. None but women and children were to be seen anywhere, and the skill manifested by them in the management of affairs was the subject of much admiration. The entire vintage of that year was gathered, and the wine made by them; and never was there better made. 'In those days,' it may be emphatically said, 'there was no king in Israel, and every woman did that which was right in her own eyes.' No sight or sound of manual labour met the ear or eye. An unwonted silence prevailed. A state of society unsung by poets, and such as was never seen before, existed, in which gentleness, and courtesy, and loving kindness reigned, and which will never be forgotten by those whom a supposed hard fortune compelled to remain behind. Had Mr. Tennyson been there at the time, another book might have been added to his 'Princess.'

'Marvellous successes attended those who were first on the gold-fields. The South Australian settlers were remarkable for their good fortune—it may be added for their sobriety, and for the good example they set to the rest of the diggers. A few months, in many cases a few weeks, sufficed to gratify their desires. None of them took kindly to Victoria, or thought of making a permanent abode there. They remembered, too, that warm hearts were beating for them in their own loved and beautiful province, and that bright eyes were waiting to beam brighter at their return.

'And the return came; and many a green valley, and vine-clad cottage, bore witness to the welcoming back, it may almost be said 'with timbrels and dancings,' of the wanderers laden with their golden spoil.

'It is the above epoch in the history of South Australia which the writer has seized on for her story.'

The story of 'Clara Morison' will spoil the feeling of romance with which any may still dream of Australian emigration, but those whom duty or choice lead to these regions will gather from this book much knowledge of life and manners in this colony, not to be looked for in more formal works of narrative or description.

Of various other novels and tales recently published we will give some account in our next number.

*Journal of a Residence in Northern Persia, and the adjacent Provinces of Turkey.* By Lieut.-Col. Stuart. Bentley.

COULD we unveil the narratives of all the journeys performed by British travellers, it would be curious to ascertain how many expeditions of real interest are left unrecorded. Of books of travel we have enough, and more than enough; but how many of these are the mere scribbles of unfledged literary aspirants, who do not stop to consider whether the country they are about to describe has been described already, or whether the details of their peregrinations, though interesting to their family and friends, are of any interest to the public. The journey in Northern Persia, of which the narrative is before us, was performed nearly twenty years ago; but not being addicted to literary composition, the traveller has kept his notes by him until tempted by the inquisitiveness of the public in all matters bearing, however remotely, on Russian politics, to bring them to light. Our records of Persian habits and manners are somewhat scanty. The bitter fate of poor Stoddart and Conolly have made travellers rather shy of Eastern treachery; and now that the destroying angel is hovering with such fearful import over the confines of this estranged land, we accept with pleasure any notes of interest concerning it that have been left unpublished.

It was in 1835 that Lieut.-Col. Stuart accompanied his relative, Sir Henry Ellis, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Persia, as secretary, and having an *ex-officio* claim to Persian attention, he had opportunities of noting much of the habits and customs of this singular people that could not be afforded to an ordinary traveller. The voyage out by way of Venice, the Ionian Islands, and the Piræus, was full of classic interest. "Who that has been at Athens," exclaims the author, while passing the Arch of Hadrian, "can ever forget the Acropolis from this spot, and the glowing red of a Grecian sky seen at twilight between the columns of the Parthenon?" But we must pass this, and the account of his interview with the Sultan at Constantinople, to the country in which we are more immediately interested. On approaching Teheran, great was the discussion as to the style and form of entering the city:—

"There is now a knotty point to be decided, viz. whether an ambassador is more honoured by the proper people coming out of the capital four miles to meet him, or by a very great man coming out eight miles and the proper people only one! The former reception was given to Sir Gore Ouseley, the latter is offered to Mr. Ellis. However trifling such an affair of ceremony appears to Europeans when at home, a great deal really depends on the first impression made upon the Persian authorities by an ambassador's firmness in matters of etiquette: and in a barbarous country, where the eyes must be spoken to, England will be considered powerful by the ignorant multitude very much in proportion to the outward marks of respect bestowed by the Shah upon the representative of her king.

"Futteh-Ali-Khan-Reshtee, one of the greatest men of the court, and son of Hedayut-Khan, who was hereditary chief of Ghilan, came out to meet Mr. Ellis, with a horse sent by the Shah richly caparisoned; but our Elchee would not move a step until he received positive notice of the intentions of Meerza Massoud, minister for foreign affairs. We small people have quite given up all hopes of moving to-day, and were sitting shivering over a smoky fire, lamenting our hard fate, when

we received the welcome summons to get ready. The consequence of Ellis's firmness has been, that the foreign minister and the acting master of the ceremonies (cousin to the Shah) consented to come out four miles to meet him; so that we have the advantage over Sir Gore's embassy of Futteh-Ali-Khan-Reshtee and a caparisoned horse! The condescension, however, went sorely against Massoud's grain: he had the impudence to write to Sir John Campbell, 'Si le bon Dieu veuille (this is an exact copy of the Meerza's orthography) que je continue d'avoir cette fonction, dans peu de temps après je devais aller amenée les ambassadeurs de leur propre capitaine.' He wanted to make his coming out conditional on Mr. Ellis's engaging that our foreign secretary should go out to meet any Persian ambassador, who might hereafter be sent to London. It would be amusing to see Lord Palmerston waiting at the 'Bricklayers' Arms' to escort some Meerza or Khan to Grillon's Hotel!

"At length we set out. Mr. Ellis was mounted on a royal horse of little value, but covered with a superb saddle-cloth, embroidered with gold and jewels. Futteh-Ali-Khan, the Nawab, and some other personages rode by his side; a cloud of irregular horsemen followed. At the stipulated four-mile station we found the royal tent. It was of divers colours, and reminded me of the pictures in story-books of Alexander the Great's camp after the battle of Arbela! Here the Elchee was received by Massoud and the master of the ceremonies. All the officers of the garrison, in scarlet frock-coats, were drawn up on three sides of a square. As the hour was late, we were spared the refreshments which had been prepared in the tent. Soon afterwards the Russian mission, (its lame chief excepted), met us in their green coats and white forage caps. Feroshes walked in front, using their long sticks with great vigour, and making as much noise as they could. It was difficult to keep our places behind his Excellency's Schako, amongst the confused crowd of horsemen, all struggling for precedence. I must procure a kicking, biting horse. The greater part of our escort, the foreign minister included, took leave at the gate of the town.

"The lanes of Teheran seem to be even worse than those of Tabreez and Kasveen. They were lined near the British palace by guards of honour, from two regiments, red and green. I had heard so much to the disadvantage of this our future habitation, that I was agreeably surprised, after passing a neat garden full of cypresses and shrubs, to see a fine European-built house with a Doric portico, and a broad flight of steps between two projecting wings. We seated ourselves in the front room, which is ornamented with a handsome lustre, and a good portrait of Futteh-Ali-Shah. A profusion of sweetmeats sent by his Majesty were laid out on the floor. The honours of reception were performed by Hajee-Alee-Askar, an 'excellent and energetic eunuch,' as R — terms him.

"Amongst the Persians assembled to meet us was Meerza Baba, the Hakeem Bashee, or chief physician, a gentlemanlike man, who was educated in London, and speaks English perfectly. He is exceedingly angry with Mr. Morier for taking liberties with his name, and with the national character in Hajee Baba. We sat down to a late dinner given to us by the 'Shah-i-Shah,' whose health we drank with all the honours, and afterwards that of our king. The Persians present dared not drink wine for fear of the energetic eunuch, a sober and strict Mussulman."

The English ambassador's first audience with his Majesty the Shah, introduces us to a curious account of the Persian court:—

"After much discussion and many diplomatic notes, this auspicious afternoon was fixed on for the audience, and our faces have now been whitened by admission to the presence of the 'centre of the universe, and 'Kebleh-aulem,' or 'point of the world's adoration. At half-past two an officer of the court arrived with led horses (sad screws), richly caparisoned, for the embassy, and we set out upon them accompanied by a crowd of royal feroshes,

and 'shatirs,' or running footmen, in their harlequin caps. After winding through several shabby streets and dark bazaars, where my old bearskin cap excited more staring and 'Mashallahs' than anything else in the procession, we reached the deep ditch and mud walls of the ark or citadel, in which the palace is placed. We entered by a draw-bridge; turned to the left along a covered passage, and emerged upon the Maidân, a great square, on one side of which the artillery stood by their guns, and on the other the Shegaugee light infantry, dressed in green, were drawn up in line. The great gate of the palace is on the north side of the Maidân; here again a dark passage was to be threaded; we remained drinking tea and smoking kalecons in the room of the Salar, one of the high officers of the court, until his Majesty sent to announce that he was ready to receive us.

"I am every day more struck with the tall upright figures and fine features of the Persians, and the Salar is one of the handsomest men I ever saw. His manners are haughty but thoroughly distinguished. He is the son of the Ausoof-oo-Dowlet, the chief of a branch of the Kajar (which is the Royal) tribe, and first cousin to Mahommed Shah. The court dress, consisting of a shawl robe, and a shawl wound round the cap, is very becoming.

"From the Salar's room and the dark passage I have mentioned, we entered a large court, ornamented with stiff rows of cheners, and oblong tanks. A shabby pavilion of brick is built across this garden. It is here that the Shah gives audience to his subjects. The centre part, open, and lined with mirrors, contains a throne of white marble, supported by fantastic pillars; on each side are twisted columns of greenish marble, brought by Kerreem-Khan-Zend from Shiraz. The exterior is faced with slabs of transparent Maragha marble for a few feet on each side of the alcove—a piece of magnificence which contrasts strangely with the coarse brickwork, in which the holes for scaffolding have not been filled. This court was lined with the regiment of Russian deserters dressed like European troops, and with the 'Ghoolams,'—a species of irregular *gardes du corps*,—who stood leaning upon their long guns. A third dark, dirty passage, full of turns, brought us into another court, or garden, which is separated into two divisions. In the middle of the first there is a 'Koollah Feringee,' smaller than our quarters at Kasveen. The second contains the usual ornament of a tank, is paved with bricks, and has a pavilion at each end. Meerza Massoud led us round to the greatest possible distance from the south pavilion, called the Gulistân, which is open in front, and so fitted with mirrors and lustres, that my eyes were at first too much dazzled to perceive the Shah, who was squatted on his throne in the upper story.

"We saluted immediately, advanced a few paces, took off our shoes, saluted again, and then, at the command of his Majesty, crossed the red bricks in our red cloth stockings, (which it is the etiquette of every one to wear in the presence of the royal family,) and ascended to his presence by a very steep, narrow, and ill-lighted staircase. We took our places in the corner of the room furthest from the Shah: a chair was placed for Mr. Ellis a little in front of us. The 'peacock throne,' on which the Shah was seated, was brought by Nadir from Delhi. It is shaped something like a bed, and covered with jewels. I was not near enough to see anything distinctly of the royal dress and person; but he seemed to me to be stout, and clumsily made. Three little princes, —two of them holding jewelled swords, and the other a jewelled gun,—stood at his left hand; and six uncles were ranged on each side of the apartment.

"The rest of the Persians admitted placed themselves in a line with us. Mr. Ellis delivered his speech in a loud voice, and without hesitation. The Shah appeared to pay marked attention. He was perhaps rather surprised to hear sound sense, instead of the flummery which his ministers tried to put into the Elchee's mouth. He returned a gracious answer in a hurried, squeaking voice.

Mr. Ellis then sat down, but rose when his Majesty again addressed him. The Shah spoke very highly of Sir John Campbell, and of the services which he has rendered to him—as well he may. The suite were then presented, and after some further conversation, we were allowed to retire. I have altogether been much disappointed with the *spectacle*; nothing was brilliant except the jewels and the mirrors, with which the reception-room was lined; and these last are, after all, a poor description of ornament; for none were larger than common-sized looking-glasses. There was, by all accounts, some real splendour about old Futeh Ali's Court; but the present Shah has no taste for display."

After making several short excursions in Persia, the account of which are well worth perusal, Lieut.-Col. Stuart returned to England by way of Odessa, Warsaw, and Ham-burgh. His journal is not well written, but it contains a great deal of curious and valuable matter.

#### NOTICES.

*Collections concerning the Church or Congregation of Protestant Separatists at Scrooby, Notts, in the time of King James I., the Founders of New Plymouth.* By the Rev. Joseph Hunter. J. Russell Smith.

IN the days when dissenters from the Church of England were treated with a harshness equal to that which all Protestants before experienced from the Romish Church, many sought in foreign lands the toleration which was denied them in their own country. Holland at that time formed the nearest and safest refuge for the oppressed and persecuted Puritans. But many sought their religious liberty in more the distant colonies of the New World. It was a party of congregationalists, chiefly from Scrooby, in North Nottinghamshire, who, after first emigrating to Holland, crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower*, under the charge of their pastor Robinson, and founded New Plymouth, the parent colony of New England. Mr. Hunter has collected much authentic and valuable information of these emigrants, which future historians of England and of America will use in narrating the events of these times.

*Sound and its Phenomena.* By the Rev. Dr. Brewer, Author of 'Guide to Science,' &c. Longman and Co.

DR. BREWER is well known as the author of many works in which the truths of science are stated and illustrated in a popular form, either for purposes of juvenile education or of general information. In this treatise, the various phenomena of sound, ordinary and musical, are explained in a simple style, yet with scientific correctness; and the book is admirably adapted for the use of teachers as a text-book of instruction, or for ordinary readers as a manual of information on matters connected with acoustics. The chapters on musical sounds are especially interesting, and contain matter not usually included in popular elementary treatises on natural philosophy.

*Wanderings among the Wild Flowers.* By Spencer Thomson, M.D. Groombridge and Sons.

A VERY pleasing little volume is this by Dr. Thomson, on the wild flowers of Great Britain, teaching the non-scientific lovers of nature how to see, and gather, and preserve the plants that charm the eye during the various seasons of the year. The arrangement is according to the months, the chief flowers that appear in each being described. A prefatory account is given, in popular style, of the Natural and the Linnæan systems of classification, and two chapters are added on the economical and medicinal uses of our native plants.

*Final Discourses at Argyle Chapel, Bath.* By the late Rev. William Jay. Hall, Virtue, and Co. THE discourses in this volume were the last which the venerable minister of Argyle Chapel, Bath, preached in the ordinary course of Sabbath morning services, during the closing year of his ministry. Very striking in their matter, and solemn and affecting in their style, are these final addresses to

a people among whom Mr. Jay had for more than sixty years incessantly laboured. John Foster called Mr. Jay the prince of preachers, and these discourses justify the high panegyric, not by the rhetorical eloquence which they display, but by the higher qualities of scriptural doctrine, sterling sense, and affectionate earnestness.

*A Treasury of Pearls of Great Price.* Collected and Set in Order by Louisa Frances Poulter. Saunders and Otley.

IN these volumes is presented a series of extracts, collected by the editor "during a long course of reading, extending over the literature of many countries, and embracing a great variety of subjects." The work is divided into four parts. The first comprises extracts from the old English divines, such as Donne, Jeremy Taylor, South, Beveridge, Hooker, Leighton, Baxter, Howe. The second part contains passages from modern divines, including Butler, Jonathan Edwards, Whately, Scott, Arnold, Chalmers, Hare. The impartiality of this part of the work is sought to be maintained by extracts from Manning, John Henry Newman, W. J. E. Bennett, and Maurice. The third part consists of miscellaneous extracts from English classical writers, from Bacon and Locke, Johnson and Burke, down to Isaac Taylor, Thomas Carlyle, and John Foster. There are only about five-and-twenty names selected from the whole range of English literature, and the last on the list is Louisa Frances Poulter! The fourth part of the work contains extracts of a consolatory kind for the perusal of readers under trial or affliction. It is sufficient to announce the contents of a publication like this. The volumes may be acceptable to some who have not access to the original works from which the compilation is made.

*The Flitch of Bacon; or, the Custom of Dunmow. A Tale of English Home.* By William Harrison Ainsworth. Routledge.

THE construction of this tale is somewhat loose and irregular, and the style occasionally prolix, but we are pleased with the way in which Mr. Ainsworth has introduced so many descriptions of English rural scenery, customs, and traditions. The custom of the flitch of bacon was popularly known even in Chaucer's days, as we learn from the couplet he puts in the mouth of the merry wife of Bath—

"The Bacon was not fet for them, I trow,  
That some men have in Essex at Dunmow."

Stothard's picture has made the custom known to many who are not otherwise acquainted with this curious relic of old English life and literature. The tale is illustrated with woodcuts from designs by John Gilbert.

#### SUMMARY.

*Notes on the Architecture and History of Caldicot Castle, Monmouthshire,* by Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., and Thomas Wakeman, Esq., read at a meeting of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, in the ruins of the castle, are now published for the perusal of others interested in British topography and antiquities (Mullock, Newport). The second part of Mr. Barnard's work on *The Theory and Practice of Landscape Painting in Water Colours*, treats of the nature and qualities of pigments, and the principles of composition in landscape painting. There are some beautiful illustrations done by the chromatic process (W. and S. Orr). *Lord Lyndhurst's Speech on the Eastern Question*, in the House of Lords, June 19, has been published in pamphlet form (Petheram). Under the title of *The Close of the War; or, the Lowest Terms of Peace*, by an Income-tax Payer, terms are offered for the consideration of the Foreign Secretary of State, on which alone peace should be made with Russia (Stanford). The fourth part of *The Land we Live in*, a pictorial and literary sketch of the British Islands (W. and S. Orr), contains descriptions of Liverpool and Manchester, with notices of their trade, commerce, and manufactures. The last number of *The Assurance Magazine*, the quarterly journal of the Institute of Actuaries

(Laytons), contains valuable papers by writers of high reputation in science as well as in their special professions, including Mr. Holmes Ivory and Professor De Morgan. A paper by Mr. Hendrick, Actuary to the Globe Insurance Company, gives a summary of the Report of the first parliamentary committee on insurance, and a review of the recommendations presented to the House of Commons in 1853. The usual report is given in the Magazine of all foreign intelligence connected with life insurance. Reprinted from the 'Sporting Magazine,' a series of amusing papers, in style adapted to the taste of sporting readers, is published under the title of *Tilbury Nogo; or, Passages in the Life of an Unsuccessful Man*, by the author of 'Digby Grand' (Chapman and Hall). A pamphlet on *Indien Irrigation*, by Lieut.-Colonel Grant, late of the Bombay Engineers, gives a description of artificial irrigation and canal navigation in India, with proposals for carrying out works of the kind on a large scale by private enterprise and capital. Colonel Grant's statistics and calculations show that the undertaking would prove highly remunerative as a speculation, while greatly benefiting the country and its people.

Among miscellaneous pamphlets we may mention the following. *The Practical Building Toy* (Myers), with directions and working drawings for the erection of permanent structures. *The Educational Use of Toys* (Myers), a little book which will afford useful hints and directions to parents and teachers for the instruction and amusement of young people. *Remarks on Literature, Science, and Art, as Means of Elevating the Popular Mind* (Rivington), originally delivered as one of the inaugural lectures at the Royal Panopticon in Leicester-square, by the Rev. G. E. Biber, LL.D., one of the directors of that institution. *An Essay on the Advantages of Mutual Instruction and Debating Societies* (Houlston and Stoneman) contains various suggestions worthy of the attention of those connected with such associations, or who propose their formation.

In Chambers's Educational Course (W. and R. Chambers) is published a *Key to advanced Latin Exercises*, with selections for reading. To the translations notes are appended, by which the study of the original Latin is further facilitated. The last volume of the *Repository of Useful and Entertaining Tracts* (W. and R. Chambers) contains some excellent papers, among which are 'Mont Blanc and its Glaciers,' 'Life of Lord Clive,' 'A Visit to the Himalayas,' 'Life of Suwarow or Suvorov,' and a notice of 'The Poets of America.'

In the 'Traveller's Library' (Longman and Co.), the last number contains an account of *Russia and Turkey*, by J. R. McCulloch, Esq., reprinted, with corrections, from the 'Geographical Dictionary.' In 'Shaw's Family Library' (J. F. Shaw), the last number contains *The Perils and Adventures of Priscilla Eaton*, an historical tale of the early times of the peopling of New England.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Annual Register, Vol. 95, 8vo, boards, 18s.  
Arnold's (T. K.) Second German Book, 12mo, cloth, 6s. 6d.  
Bateman's Turnpike Road Acts, new edition, 12mo, 12s.  
Book (The) and Its Story, 5th edition, crown 8vo, cloth, 4s.  
Brooke's General Gazetteer, new edition by Findlay, 15s.  
Bunsen's Hippolytus, 7 vols, 8vo, cloth, £5 5s.  
— and His Age, 2 vols, 8vo, £1 10s.  
— Analecta Niecum, 3 vols, 8vo, £2 2s.  
— Outlines of Universal History, £1 15s.  
Chambers's German Synonyms, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Clarke's (J.) Analytic Penmanship, 4to, half bound, 10s. 6d.  
Crowe's History of the Reigns of Louis XVIII., &c., £1 8s.  
Cumming's Signs of the Times, complete edition, 3s. 6d.  
Ferri's (B. G.) Utah and the Mormons, post 8vo, 6s. 6d.  
Golovin's Nations of Russia & Turkey, part 2, 5s.; complete, 12s.  
Gray's Poetical Works and Life, edited by J. Moultrie, 8s.  
Head of the Family, fcap. 8vo, boards, 2s.  
Hencke's Field Book for Railroad Engineers, 10s. 6d.  
Household of Sir Thomas More, 3rd edition, post 8vo, 7s. 6d.  
Hunt's (R.) Researches on Light, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
Knight's English Cyclopædia: Geography, Vol. 2, 4to, 10s.  
— Natural History, Vol. 2, 10s.  
Lee's (E.) Watling Places of England, 12mo, cloth, 5s. 6d.  
— Baths of France and Germany, 3rd edition, 6s. 6d.  
Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesie Anglicane, ed. by T. Hardy, £1 10s.  
Life and Adventures of a Clever Woman, 3 vols., £1 15s. 6d.

London as It Is To-Day, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
 Mant (Bishop) on Happiness of the Blessed, 12mo, cloth, 4s.  
 Mitford's (Mrs.) Dramatic Works, 2 vols, post 8vo, £1 1s.  
 Mowbray on Poultry, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 Myrtle (The) Wreath, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
 Notes and Queries, Vol. 9, 4to, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
 Parry's (The) Wreath, folio, cloth, £1 1s.  
 Pinche's (C. H.) Practical Elocutionist, 12mo, cloth, 4s.  
 Plain Commentary on Luke, 2 vols. 12mo, cloth, 7s.  
 Selections of French Poetry, 12mo, cloth, 3s.  
 Sermons at Trinity College, royal 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 Seymour's (Rev. M. H.) Evenings with the Romanists, 8s. 6d.  
 Sister Agnes, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 8s.  
 Sprigg's Anglia Rediviva, 8vo, sheets, 5s. 6d.  
 Talpa, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Tomlinson's (O.) Cycle of Useful Arts, Vol. 2, royal 8vo, 4s.  
 Tschudi's Peruvian Antiquities, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
 Tray's (R.) Beautiful Birds, fcap. cloth, 7s. 6d.  
 Walker's Dictionary, by Smart, Epitomised, new edition, 6s.  
 Watson's (W.) Homewards from Constantinople, 3s. 6d.

## WHAT'S YOUR OPINION?

'Tis my belief, that if you show  
 Your heart to any one you know,  
 Or let your cheek with blushes glow,

Your shorten Love's dominion:

But if you pause, or seem to be  
 Indifferent to his urgent plea:

The colder you—the warmer he:

Now tell me your opinion,

Your opinion;

Do tell me your opinion.

'Tis hard when feeling's pulse beats strong  
 To guard the word that seeks the tongue,  
 And hide the secret well—and long:

But who would *lose* dominion?

Who let a little word defeat

The hopes that in their bosom beat?

Whatever I felt—he should not see't!—

At least that's my opinion,

My opinion;

At least that's *my* opinion!

'Tis said that some are far too nice,  
 Too over-proud to take advice;  
 I only pray you to think twice

Before you quit dominion:

The more your looks, your lips, express,

The more you sigh, he'll sigh the less;

'Till he proposed I'd ne'er confess!

At least that's my opinion,

My opinion;

At least that's *my* opinion!

CHARLES SWAIN.

## THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

On the assembling of the members on Saturday, Mr. Edward Freeman delivered a lecture in the Historical Section, 'On the Life and Reign of Harold.' The lecturer stated that different accounts were given of his private life and public administrations during the thirteen years he was Earl of the West Saxons. Florence described him as the model of a patriot king, equally celebrated as a warrior, a statesman, and a legislator; and of the assertions made by English writers, the following were in the main correct:—1st. That Harold was named as his successor by Eadward. 2nd. That he was regularly elected king in the Witenagemot. 3rd. That he was solemnly consecrated by Ealdred, Archbishop of York. In the Section of Antiquities a paper was read by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, 'On the Obsequies of Queen Katharine of Aragon,' including much interesting detail concerning the procession, wardrobe, &c., and in the course of its reading the pall was exhibited, which is said to have covered the corpse of Prince Arthur, and which was presented by Katharine of Aragon to the Cloth Workers' Company of Worcester. The pall was in a state of serious dilapidation; although it hung together, and bore the marks of its former brilliancy. The figures of saints were distinctly visible, and the workmanship (embroidery, we presume) appeared admirable. Mr. Hartshorne read a passage from a work of Miss Strickland, in which that lady said the arms on the pall produced were the royal arms of Castile, whereas it turned out that the device, a pair of scissors, &c., was the arms of the Cloth Workers' Company at Worcester,

and represented certain instruments used in their trade. Mr. Babington delivered a lecture 'On Roman Cambridgeshire.' He explained on a map the former and present courses of the Nene, the Cam, and the Ouse, and pointed out the directions of the Roman roads. He then called attention to a map of the town of Cambrorum, as it was at the time of the Romans, and explained the extent of the boundaries.

At twelve o'clock a party of about 160 members of the Institute formed an excursion to Audley End, the seat of Lord Braybrooke. They were received by his son, the Hon. R. C. Neville, who delivered an address in the Hall, descriptive of the archaeological history of the mansion, and introduced the visitors to its several antiquities. From Audley End the party proceeded to the neighbouring town of Saffron Walden, and were much interested in the contents of its museum. This museum contains a variety of Roman remains gathered in the district, and worthy of examination, as well as a collection of coins and medals chiefly of the empire. The visitors were shown an exquisite picture by Roger of Bruges (1390-1452), in the style of Hemling, and perhaps not inferior to that great painter. The subject of this gem of art is the 'Adoration of the Magi.' The picture is the private property of F. Gibson, Esq., of Saffron Walden. There were also shown, belonging to the same gentleman, a lock and key of wrought iron—date 1450; a crystal dish of Venetian workmanship; a key from Bishop Bonner's house at Bishop's Stortford; and a pair of snuffers from the church of St. Jacques at Antwerp. Lord Carlisle here joined the archaeological party, and a variety of compliments were exchanged over a luncheon in the Town Hall. The members then proceeded to the church of Saffron Walden, where a paper was read on its 'History and Antiquities,' by Mr. Frye. Its architecture is that of the florid gothic of Henry VII. and VIII. Lord Chancellor Audley built the east end and part of the chancel, the rest of which, with a considerable part of the body of the church, was erected at the expense and under the superintendence of the Rev. John Leche, who was vicar of the parish from 1489 to 1521. At the conclusion of Mr. Frye's paper, Mr. Freeman pointed out the beauties of the interior of the sacred edifice, which he considered to be the most magnificent parochial church in the perpendicular style in the kingdom, with the sole exception of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, which ought rather to be classed with the cathedrals. He described the floriated panels of the spandrels in the arches of the nave as being very rare. The clerestory was most magnificent, and he never saw a church in which the whole was more harmonious and nothing incongruous or inconsistent. There were also evidently traces of an earlier church. Mr. Freeman thought that if Mr. Ruskin would pay a visit to Saffron Walden church, we should hear no more from him about "savage Gothic and detestable perpendicular." In the evening the leading members of the Institute were entertained at dinner by the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Geldart.

On Monday papers were read in the Section of Antiquities by Mr. Henry O'Neill, 'On Ancient Sculptured Crosses in Ireland'; and by the Rev. W. J. Bolton, 'On the Painted Glass in King's College Chapel.' The windows in King's Chapel, he said, had peculiar claims to attention, inasmuch as they are the original glazings; they are well preserved, intelligible, and complete; and they were painted when the *ars vitraria* had attained its perfection, and before its eclipse commenced. The immediate parents of the windows of King's Chapel were those of the chapel of Henry VII. at the east end of Westminster Abbey. This appeared from a contract dated 1524, which provided "the windows are to be set up with good, clean, and perfect glass, and orient colours, and imagery of the study of the Old and New Law, after the form, manner, and curiosity, and cleanness in every point, of the King's new chapel in Westminster." Those windows at Westminster had perished; but traces remained, especially a figure in the east window, vulgarly called Henry himself, but in reality the prophet Jeremiah under a canopy,

holding a scroll, and altogether a match to the 'messengers' in King's chapel at Cambridge. Mr. Bolton remarked that all the names of the contractors were English, and their establishments in London; wherefore he claimed the windows as genuine British productions, both in design and workmanship. Of the twenty-five painted windows, twenty-one were clearly accounted for; he therefore concluded that Flower had completed four when he died, together probably with the glass in the leads or tracery of all the rest. The windows were condemned by the Long Parliament; and Mr. Bolton suggested, that although some of them were damaged, they were preserved from destruction by the opportune election of Dr. Whichcote, a moderate man, in 1644. The colours were very varied, several shades and mixtures, particularly of purple and green, producing delightful associations with the more positive colours. Variations in depth or tone produced good imitations of many effects of sky and foliage. The secret charm, however, he believed to be in the restricted use of colour, three-fourths of the whole picture in some cases consisting of white glass, or white glass shaded. And the colour that *was* used was collected into nosegays, as it were, and not spotted or diluted by being spread over the picture. This bold treatment was particularly successful in the three windows on the south which illustrate the Acts of the Apostles. A paper, by Mr. C. Winston, was then read, 'On the Ancient Art of Glass Painting'; and one by the Rev. E. Venables, 'On Bishop Wren's MS. Catalogue of the Library of Pembroke College.' At one o'clock a party of about a hundred made an excursion to Ely, where they enjoyed the hospitality of the Dean and Bishop, and proceeded to view the cathedral. In the evening the members met in the temporary Museum of Antiquities formed at Trinity College.

On Tuesday a paper was read by Mr. J. H. Cooper, 'On the Abbey Church of Barnwell,' and the Rev. J. J. Smith read a short but suggestive paper, 'On the Desirableness of Compiling and Printing an *Athenæ Cantabrigiensis*.' He said it was a remarkable thing that this University had not a good biographical history of its own worthies. An unacademic hand had supplied Oxford with one; he alluded to Wood's 'Oxfordiensis,' which was a standard work of English history. An effort was made some time ago, and but for the failure of a society, would probably have been successful. It was intended that each college should supply a competent writer to get up the matter for his own college, and that the whole should be under the supervision of an editor. An 'Athenæ Cantabrigiensis' would be of incalculable use, and certainly most interesting. He ventured to express a hope that, after the Library Catalogue of MSS. is finished, steps will be taken for compiling an 'Athenæ Cantabrigiensis.' One man could not do it so soon as many; and although some portions were positively ready, it would be better if a general work could be got up. Mr. Deck said the Master of Pembroke had been engaged for some years in writing the lives of his predecessors, and had no doubt brought his work into a very forward state by this time. At one o'clock the Concluding Meeting was held in the Senate House, and numerous congratulations were offered on the successful and pleasant result of the Congress. It was acknowledged by all present to have been the most instructive and agreeable meeting that the Institute had held.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FROM the circumstance of our residing in the line of road between London and Hampton Court, and witnessing almost every summer Sunday evening scenes of mirth and revelry, not to say inebriety, which are inconsistent with the proper rational observance of the Sabbath, we have been induced to offer some remarks on the propriety of closing the Crystal Palace on Sundays. But we desire not to be misrepresented. Mr. Oliveira, in his reply to Mr. Edward Baines of Leeds, says:—



affecting the juxtaposition of the Learned Societies is one for building a sort of *Palais Royal* on the site of Burlington House, Piccadilly, lately purchased by the Government. An arcade quadrangle of good shops, with the upper stories sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of the Societies, would, it is thought, be almost self-supporting. The idea is not a bad one, though we fear the British *savants* will consider it *infra dig*.

The Academy of Inscriptions et Belles Lettres at Paris, has elected M. de Cherrier, author of a 'Histoire de la lutte des Papes et des Empereurs, a "free member" in the room of M. Segurier deceased.

Emile Souvestre, a French writer of considerable talent, and of less pretension than the majority of his *confrères*, has just died in Paris, at no very advanced age. One of his works, *Un Philosophe sous les Toits*, after gaining great popularity in France, was translated into English, and met with a fair share of success in this country. His writings were all of a more moral character than those of most of the modern purveyors of French light literature, and he produced one or two plays of considerable merit.

M. Van der Hoop, a great Dutch capitalist, recently deceased, left by will his valuable picture gallery to the Municipality of Amsterdam, on condition that it would pay the duty, exceeding 5000*l.*, on the legacy. A public subscription was opened, and that sum has been raised.

A letter from Geneva informs us of the death, at Changuy, on the 26th ultimo, of M. Stefano Moricaud, a naturalist of some repute, chiefly known by his memoirs on the conchology of Brazil.

The Grand Exhibition of German Manufactures was opened at Munich on the 15th, with a certain degree of pomp, by the King, Queen, and royal family.

We have no news from Paris, except a statement that the new Théâtre Lyrique is about to be placed under the same management as the Opéra Comique. In the musical circles we are told this scheme excites general dissatisfaction, as the Théâtre Lyrique was expressly established to render musical composers less dependent on the other house.

There are few musical or dramatic events of consequence to note this week. At the Opéra Comique, Madame Maria Cabel has appeared in *La Sirène* and *La Promise*, after a series of successful performances of *Les Dianas de la Couronne*. Next week is the last of the season of the French company. At Drury Lane Mr. Sims Reeves has taken the part of *Elvino* in the *Sonnambula*, and the part is admirably suited to his powers. The *Amina* of Mlle. Bury is the most pleasing of her representations. At the Royal Italian Opera, Verdi's *Ernani* was given on Tuesday. Madame Grisi's benefit is to be on the 7th of August. To-night *Don Pasquale* is to be performed, and on Monday *The Huguenots* for the last time.

The Society for the Encouragement of Music in the Netherlands has just built at Rotterdam a vast saloon for musical festivals. It is decorated with great magnificence, and is capable of containing twelve thousand persons. Above the principal entrance is a marble bust of Beethoven, who was descended from a Dutch family, and in the interior are busts of Schubert, Weber, Mozart, Handel, Mendelssohn, Mehul, Cherubini, Haydn, Bach, and others. The twenty-fifth anniversary festival of the Society is about to take place, and the new saloon will be inaugurated on the occasion.

The Director of the German theatre at Amsterdam has, with a view of putting an end to translations from the French, which he thinks destructive of native dramatic literature, proposed to give prizes in money, in addition to the sum paid for copyright, to the best pieces annually produced at his theatre.

The receipts of the fourteen principal theatres of Paris last year were 9,741,842 francs (nearly 390,000*l.*); and out of that sum a per-centage was paid to the hospitals amounting to 885,622 francs (35,400*l.*)

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN. — June 20th. — Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. Bell exhibited two specimens of the megalopoid form of the genus *Planes*; together with the singular anomalous *Crustacean* from Monterey, described by Mr. Adam White at the last meeting of the Society, under the name of *Lithodes (Petalocerus) Bellianus*, which had since become the property of Mr. Bell, who also placed on the table other species of the genus *Lithodes* from his own collection, all characterized, in a greater or less degree, by the disproportionately small size of the fifth pair of legs, for which the *L. Bellianus* is especially remarkable. The following communications were read. 1. 'Extract of a letter from Mr. H. W. Bates to S. Stevens, Esq., F.L.S., dated Santarem, March 27, 1854,' in which Mr. Bates gives some account of the habits, &c., of the *Termites*, to which he had for some time past been paying particular attention, having examined about 100 different colonies. Some of the results at which he has arrived are,—that there are no *truly apterous imagoes*,—that there are only two kinds of larvae, fighters and workers,—that a large hillock is always an agglomeration of many very distinct species, which build with very different materials,—that some species cherish only one ♀ and one ♂ adult in a colony; while others have a great number (50 to 100) adults, the males and females in about equal numbers. He has detected (but does not, however, communicate) a very good character by which to distinguish ♂ and ♀ in the pupa and adult states, and has found pupæ in various stages of growth or ecdysis, without, however, as yet detecting the first moult from the larva to the pupa, to decide what becomes of the monstrous apophyses of the head, and the mandibles of the soldier larva.

2. A letter addressed to the Secretary, by Dr. G. Buist, 'On the Construction of the Nest of a Species of Mason-Wasp in the neighbourhood of Bombay.' Early in October the male wasp begins to build, selecting for his nest some quiet corner. He approaches, holding in his fore-feet a piece of wet mud, about the size of a pea: he first makes a thin ring of about an inch diameter; to this successive additions are made, till the edifice assumes a nearly spherical form. The opening at top is now contracted like the neck of a bottle, and turned over with a flat lip, an opening being left of about one-eighth of an inch diameter, and the interior being divided into several compartments. Two or three of these structures are usually built together, and left to dry. When firm enough, the female drops a few eggs in each. The male now approaches with a large green caterpillar, about three-quarters of an inch long, which with many a pinch and nip he thrusts through the aperture of the nest, which is afterwards closed with a little ball of mud. Other nests, to the number of eight or ten, are built, stored, and sealed up in the same way, and the builder then troubles himself no further about them.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Marienbad, July 16th.

Of all the watering places in Bohemia, Marienbad is least frequented by English travellers. It is difficult to say why this is the case. The situation is beautiful, the air is salubrious, and the springs are well known for their effect on certain maladies. From all parts of the world people are sent here to drink the waters and to bathe; you meet here Russians, Hungarians, Americans, and hear all languages spoken. The springs of Marienbad issue in a very narrow valley, quite inaccessible on all sides, except to the south. Pine forests of the finest description, which a woodman's axe seems never to have touched, cover the heights, and throw a sort of shade over the smiling valley beneath. A mountain stream gushes down from it, winds through the place, where we meet it over again, and listen to the murmuring noise of its rushing waters. Pretty walks are cut out in every direction, even up to the top of the rocks, with sign-post to point out the way to the stranger. On both

sides of the road we see with astonishment the richest green covering the ground, with firs and weeds of all kinds, a very rare thing in a pine wood, and while our eye is occupied in looking at the luxuriant vegetation, we are struck by a sort of gushing noise, which sounds very much like the roaring of the sea at some distance. We pause, and muse how this can be, and paying more attention to it, we discover that it is the wind moving slowly the tops of these tall majestic pine-trees, that seem unwilling to give way to such a power, and, as it were, groan over their involuntary submission.

The baths of Marienbad and its neighbourhood belong to the monastery of Teple, which is situated a few German miles distant from here. In the year 1810 these springs were first discovered, and in 1818 the prior of the monastery of Teple obtained an imperial charter, which raised the place to a public "Kurort," and appointed Dr. Heidler as resident physician to it, an office which that distinguished gentleman held ever since, with great satisfaction to his patients. The monastery of Teple being very rich, it willingly laid out some money to embellish Marienbad, and to make it a sort of hobby-horse for the monks, on which they bestowed great attention. In consequence it became what it is, one of the prettiest places in the world. In the months of June and July there are rarely less than a thousand people here to take the waters. A medical man of great skill, Dr. Kratzmann, who follows his profession since many years here, will point out to you numbers of fair ladies, deliberately sipping their glass of water, who came here the most unhappy of mortals, pleased at nothing, a burden to themselves and to others, who begin already to smile with that sort of smile that speaks of a cheerful mind and happy feelings. Dr. Kratzmann will tell you that the power of will is useless when tried against a state of mind that originates in a diseased liver, and he will give you great instances where low spirits, or a morbid state of mind, was altered altogether in the course of three or four weeks. If such results can be obtained, it would be sinful not to try these waters, for any one who suffers from depression of spirits, which certainly is one of the most painful maladies. Among the strangers of rank who have resorted to Marienbad this season are to be numbered the Dowager Grand Duchess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Grand Duchess of Baden. Although the diet is very simple here, in consequence of the use of these waters, still it is a great advantage to meet with the best cooking in Germany in the hotel of Mr. Klinger, who very wisely pays great attention to the culinary department.

## VARIETIES.

*The Musical World.*—We are glad to find the taste for music so highly prevail in this country, which soon will be able to vie with the Continent, both as to vocal as well as instrumental progress. The Royal Academy of Music, which must become a national establishment, is about to come more prominently before the public, for having produced the first-rate English talent, including the names of Birch, Dolby, Ransford, Seguin, and a host of others: it should not be forgotten that we are highly indebted to the establishment for the great progress made. The Council have engaged Mr. Mayhew, the eminent architect, to prepare plans for a new splendid Musical Academy, upon a large scale, regardless of expense, upon a site offered to the Academy by Mr. Laurie, of Hyde Park-place, the late Sheriff of London, in a prominent and central situation. The professors are all agreed as to its progress and eligibility, and Prince Albert will soon lay the first stone of the edifice, which will do honour to the metropolis.

*An Old Printer.*—M. Barth, printer of Breslaw, celebrated a few days ago the 350th anniversary of the first book printed in his establishment. This book is a German legend of some rank, and appeared in 1504. M. Barth's printing office is the oldest in Europe, and has been for 350 years uninterruptedly in the hands of his ancestors and himself.

This day is published, in Two Vols. Octavo, price 30s., with Map of the Route, Plan of Jerusalem, and other Illustrations,

## A NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY THROUGH SYRIA AND PALESTINE IN 1851 AND 1852.

By LIEUTENANT VAN DE VELDE,

LATE OF THE DUTCH ROYAL NAVY.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

This day is published, price Half-a-Crown,

## A WATERLOO COMMEMORATION For 1854.

By MICHAEL JOSEPH BARRY.

LONDON: WM. S. ORR AND CO., AMEN CORNER; AND JAMES M'GLASHAN, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

ARNOLD'S (REV. T. K.) SELECTIONS FROM THUCYDIDES.  
In 12mo, price 4s. 6d.

**THUCYDIDES, BOOK THE SECOND;** with ENGLISH NOTES, and Grammatical References. Edited by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

"This book possesses peculiar interest, as containing the commencement of that great struggle between the Athenians and Peloponnesians, which constitutes the main subject of the historian's work; the celebrated funeral oration by Pericles; and an account of the plague at Athens. The notes in the present edition are copious almost to a fault, but always good. We are not aware of any English edition that contains such a complete apparatus for the exposition and illustration of the text. There are critical observations on particular readings; renderings of obscure passages by various eminent scholars, with comments and proposed improvements by the editor; remarks on peculiarities of grammatical usage, with references to good authorities; biographical details respecting the persons mentioned in the text; and useful discussions upon points in geography."—*ATHENS* &c., Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had (uniformly printed and edited),  
The First Book of THUCYDIDES. Price 5s. 6d.

HOMER ILLUSTRATED. BY THE LATE REV. T. K. ARNOLD.

In 12mo, price 12s., n. atly half-bound,

**HOMERILIAS; WITH ENGLISH NOTES, and GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.** Edited by the Rev. THOMAS KERCHER ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Also, by the same Editor,

2. **HOMERILIAS, LIB. I.—IV.;** with a CRITICAL INTRODUCTION, and copious ENGLISH NOTES. 7s. 6d.

"This edition is intended to assist more advanced students at schools and colleges. A more useful and complete guide to the study of Homer we do not know."—*ATHENS* &c.

3. **HOMERILIAS for BEGINNERS;** being the ILLIAD, BOOKS I.—III., with ENGLISH NOTES; forming a sufficient Commentary for Young Students. 3s. 6d.

4. **An ELEMENTARY GREEK READER,** from the *Odyssey*.

5. **A GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON** for the Poems of HOMER, Translated from the German of CRUSIUS, by Professor SMITH, and Edited by the late Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A. In 12mo, half-bound, 9s.

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

HOMERILIAS, WITH ENGLISH NOTES.—FOURTH EDITION.

In 8vo, price 15s., the Fourth Edition of

**HOMERILIAS; the ILLIAD of HOMER,** from a carefully corrected Text, with copious ENGLISH NOTES, illustrating the Grammatical Construction, the Manners and Customs, the Mythology and Antiquities of the Heroic Ages. By the Rev. WILLIAM TROLLOPE, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge; and formerly one of the Masters of Christ's Hospital. Rivingtons; Longman and Co.; Hamilton and Co.; Whitaker and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; B. Fellowes; and E. Williams.

ARNOLD'S GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION, PART I. NEW EDITION.

In 8vo, price 5s. 6d., the Eighth Edition of

**A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO A GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION, Part the First.** By THOMAS KERCHER ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

"The object of this Work is to enable the Student, as soon as he can decline and conjugate with tolerable facility, to translate simple sentences after given examples, and with given words; the principles trusted to being principally those of imitation and very frequent repetition. It is at once a Syntax, a Vocabulary, and an Exercise Book; and is used at all, or nearly all, the Public Schools."—*ATHENS* &c., Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

**A SECOND PART of the above Work, (On the PARTICLES.)** In 8vo, 6s. 6d.

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXXXIX., is published THIS DAY.

- CONTENTS.
1. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
  2. MILMAN'S HISTORY OF LATIN CHRISTIANITY.
  3. THE DRAMA.
  4. CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES.
  5. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
  6. MELANESIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MISSIONS.
  7. QUEEN ELIZABETH AND HER FAVORITES.
  8. LORD LINDSAY AND HER WAR.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

## THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for AUGUST.

Price 1s. 6d., Contains:—

1. Henry Rogers.
2. Deaths and Insects in France.
3. Recent Poetry.
4. Alexandria and her Schools.
5. Accidents in Coal Mines.
6. Hill's Travels in the Shores of the Baltic.
7. Memorials of the Life of Mr. Opie.
8. Russian Nationalities.

Review of the Month, &c. &c.  
Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster Row.

ARNOLD'S ELEMENTARY ENGLISH GRAMMAR.  
In 12mo, price 3s. 6d.

**HENRY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR;** a Manual for BEGINNERS. By the Rev. THOMAS KERCHER ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

"An English Grammar for beginners has hitherto been a desideratum in our literature; but Mr. Arnold now appears to have filled the gap. We may be permitted to doubt whether, amongst all his productions, characterized by elegant scholarship and sound criticism, any can be found more useful than this, or more truly honourable to the clear judgment and conscientious industry of the author."—*MORNING POST*.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

1. **An ENGLISH GRAMMAR for CLASSICAL SCHOOLS,** being a PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH PROSE COMPOSITION. Fifth Edition. 4s. 6d.

2. **SPELLING turned ETYMOLOGY.** 2s. 6d. THE PUPIL'S BOOK. 1s. 3d.

3. **LATIN via ENGLISH. A Second Part of "Spelling turned Etymology."** 4s. 6d.

ARNOLD'S LONGER EXERCISES.

In 8vo, price 4s.

**LONGER LATIN EXERCISES, PART II.;** containing a Selection of Passages of greater length, in genuine idiomatic English, for Translation into Latin. By the Rev. THOMAS KERCHER ARNOLD, M.A., Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, the Second Edition of the FIRST PART.

Price 4s.

ARNOLD'S SECOND HEBREW BOOK.

In 12mo, price 9s.

**THE SECOND HEBREW BOOK:** containing the BOOK OF GENESIS, with Syntax, Vocabulary, and Grammatical Commentary. By the late Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A., Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and the Rev. H. BROWNE, M.A., Canon of Winchester.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had,

**THE FIRST HEBREW BOOK:** on the Plan of Henry's "First Latin Book." By the same Author. 7s. 6d.

"A Key to this Work is just published, price 3s. 6d."

**NEW VOLUME OF DODSLEY'S and RIVINGTON'S ANNUAL REGISTER.**

Now ready, in 8vo,

**THE ANNUAL REGISTER;** or, a View of the History and Politics of the Year 1853. Rivingtons; Longman and Co.; J. M. Richardson; Hamilton and Co.; Simpkin and Co.; Houlston and Stoneman; G. Lawford; Cowie and Co.; Capes and Son; Smith, Elder, and Co.; H. Wadsworth; H. G. Bohn; J. Bumpus; Waller and Son; J. Thomas; L. Booth; W. J. Cleaver; Upham and Beet; G. Routledge and Co.; J. Green; G. Willis; and W. Heath.

**FOURTEENTH REPORT** of the DIRECTORS of the COMMERCIAL BANK of LONDON, for the year ending 30th June, 1854.—At an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Banking-house, Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 18th July, 1854,

### DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNEWELL, Esq., Chairman.  
MARK HUNTER, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
Chas. Dickson Archibald, Esq.  
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.  
Charles Butler, Esq.  
William Jackson, Esq., M.P.  
John Alfred Chowne, Esq.  
Edward Oxenford, Esq.  
George Olive, Esq.  
John Savage, Esq.  
William Cooper, Esq.  
Joseph Thompson, Esq.  
James Alex. Douglas, Esq.  
Joseph Underwood, Esq.  
Charles Hill, Esq.  
Thomas Winkworth, Esq.

MANAGER.—Mr. Alfred R. Cutbill.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, and Messrs. Norris and Sons.

The Manager read the advertisement calling the Meeting, and afterwards the following

### REPORT:—

The Directors have the satisfaction of presenting to the Shareholders the Fourteenth Annual Balance Sheet, from which it will appear that, after paying all expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits of the Bank amount to £38,950 0s. 11d.

A Dividend, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1853, has been already paid, and the Directors have now to declare a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1854, at the same rate, with a Bonus of 16s. per share,—both dividend and bonus free from Income-tax.

After paying this dividend and bonus, there will remain a balance of £1,445 9s. 3d. to be carried to the Reserve Fund, increasing that fund to £261,012 6s. 11d.

In compliance with the provisions of the deed of settlement, the following Directors, viz.,

CHARLES BUTLER, Esq.

WILLIAM COOPER, Esq.

MARK HUNTER, Esq.

JOSEPH UNDERWOOD, Esq.

retire from office, and, being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election.

### COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, BALANCE SHEET TO JUNE 30, 1854.

Capital subscribed	£1,500,000
Capital paid up	£300,000 0 0
Guarantee Fund invested in Government Securities	62,566 17 8
Balances due to the Customers of the Bank	1,265,903 0 5
Balance carried down after deducting bad and doubtful debts, income tax, and all charges and current expenses	36,950 0 11
	£1,665,419 19 3
Cash in hand, Government Securities, India Bonds, bills discounted, &c.	£1,665,419 19 3
	£1,665,419 19 3
Dividend at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1853, already paid	9,000 0 0
Dividend at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1854	9,000 0 0
Bonus of 16s. per share, equal to 4 per cent. per annum	12,000 0 0
Rebate of Interest on Current Bills carried to Profit and Loss New Account	5,504 11 8
Balance carried to the Guarantee Fund, making that Fund £68,012 6s. 11d.	1,445 9 3
	£36,950 0 11
Balance brought down	£36,950 0 11
	£36,950 0 11

The report and balance-sheet having been read, it was

Resolved,—That the report and balance-sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors.

The Chairman, Mark Hunter, Esq., on the part of the Directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the Company at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 16s. per share, both free from Income-tax, payable on and after the 31st of July next.

Resolved,—That the following Directors, viz., Charles Butler, Esq., Mark Hunter, Esq., William Cooper, Esq., Joseph Underwood, Esq., who go out of office in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, be re-elected Directors of this Bank.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Directors for their attention to the management of the affairs of the Bank during the past year.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Cutbill, for the zeal and attention displayed by him at all times in the conduct of the affairs of the Bank.

Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to Mark Hunter, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair this day.

(Signed) A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

### COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—The

Directors hereby give notice, that a DIVIDEND on the Paid-up Capital of the Company, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1854, and a BONUS of 16s. per share, both free from Income-tax, will be PAYABLE at the Banking-house in Lothbury, on and after the 31st July inst.

By order of the Board.  
Dated July 18, 1854. A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

**NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,**

President.—His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.  
Sir PETER LAURIE, Alderman, Chairman.  
JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Solicitor.—ALEX. DOBIE, Esq.

The benefits of Life Assurance are afforded by this Company to their utmost extent, combined with perfect security in a fully subscribed Capital of One Million, besides an accumulating Premium Fund exceeding £54,000, and a Revenue from Life Premiums alone of more than £108,000, which is annually increasing. Nineteen, or Ninety per Cent. of the profits, are proportionally divided among the Insurers on the participation scale of Premiums. On Insurances for the whole life, half the premium may remain on credit for the first five years.

Tables of increasing Rates have been formed upon a plan peculiar to this Company, from which the following is an extract.

Premium to Insure £100 at death.

Age	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Remainder of Life.
6	8 s. d.	8 s. d.	8 s. d.	8 s. d.	8 s. d.	8 s. d.
20	9 18 2	9 18 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 18 2
30	13 9	13 2	1 6 8	1 8 4	1 10 0	2 10 5
40	11 10	13 9	1 15 10	1 18 1	2 0 6	3 8 3

Specimen of the Bonuses added to Policies to 1851, to which will be added a prospective Bonus of one per cent. per annum on the sum insured and previously declared Bonuses, in the event of death before December, 1854, and in which prospective Bonus all new Insurances on the Profit Table will participate.

Date of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses.	Amount.
1825	5000	19 16 2 4	6926 2 4
1825	2000	7 7 9 9	2770 9 9
1825	2000	10 8 2 4	4133 2 4

Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, and full particulars, may be obtained of the Secretary, 4, New Bank Buildings, London, or from any of the Agents of the Company.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

\*\* Applications for Agencies may be addressed to the Secretary 4, New Bank Buildings.

**UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Barl of Courtown.  
Earl Leven and Melville.  
Earl of Northbury.  
Viscount Falkland.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Graham, Esq., F.S.A.  
Charles Downes, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES GRAHAM, Esq., F.S.A., Chairman.  
CHARLES DOWNES, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
R. Blair Avarne, Esq.  
E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., F.S.A.  
W. Residant.  
Charles Ewerick Curtis, Esq.  
William Fether, Esq.  
D. Q. Henriques, Esq.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company—being in the twenty-first year of its existence—was held at the Head Office, No. 5, Waterloo-Place, Pall-mall, London, on Friday, July 14, 1854.

CH. GRAHAM, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Statement of accounts from the formation of the Company from the 31st December last, were laid before the meeting, from which the following is abstracted:—

That during the year ending 31st December, 1853, 418 new policies have been issued, amounting to £351,188, and yielding, in annual premiums, a sum of £13,935. 4s. 5d.

That the yearly income exceeds £123,000.

That the property of the Company, as at 31st December last, amounts to £185,106. 11s. 11d., being an increase of £28,657. 8s. 5d. over the year ending 31st December, 1852.

That the sum assured by each policy from the commencement of the year 1854 to 1853, has been paid; and

That since the Company commenced business in 1831, 8,793 policies have been issued in all, of which 3,750 have lapsed, surrendered, or become claims.

By order of the Board, PATRICK MACINTYRE, Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

**FREQUENT TRAVELLERS CAN INSURE**

against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS by the YEAR, for terms of YEARS, or for the whole of LIFE, on application to the Booking Clerks at the principal Railway Stations, and at the Offices of the Railway Passenger Assurance Company, 3, Old Broad Street, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**TRAVELS ON THE AMAZON AND RIO**

NEGRO. BY ALFRED R. WALLACE, Esq. With Remarks on the Vocabulary of Amazonian Languages, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S.

Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

**THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE**

JULY, which is the first of a New Volume, contains the following Articles:—1. The Political Constitution of Finland.—2. Unpublished Letters: Shakespeare of Erasmus, Scott of Horace Walpole, Eugene Sue and Dumas of Schiller.—3. Female Infanticide in India.—4. Secret Instructions of Frederick the Great in 1758.—5. The Map of London a Hundred Years Ago.—6. The Life of George Curzon.—7. Paris in June, 1854.—8. The State Records of Ireland.—9. Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary Woolnoth.—10. Recent Writers on the History of Canterbury. With Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban, Notes of the Month. Review of New Publications, Reports of Archaeological Societies, Historical Chronicle and Obituary, including Memoirs of Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells; the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse; Dr. Neville, Dean of Windsor; Vice Admiral Hyde Parker; Capt. Henry Allardice; Dr. Wallich; Dr. Stanger; James Wadmore, Esq.; John Holmes, Esq.; &c. &c.

Nichols and Sons, 25, Parliament Street.

**EAGLE****INSURANCE COMPANY,**

3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Directors.

Robert Alexander Gray, Esq., Chairman.  
Thomas Devas, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
Charles Bischoff, Esq.  
Thomas Hoddington, Esq.  
Nathaniel Gould, Esq.  
Charles Thomas Holcombe, Esq.  
Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq.  
Auditors.—Thomas Allen, Esq.; James Gascoigne Lynde, Esq.  
Physician.—George Leith Russell, M.D., F.R.S., 15, Welbeck St.  
Surgons.—James Sauer, Esq., M.D., Finsbury Square.  
Wm. Cooke, Esq., M.D., 39, Trinity Square, Tower Hill.  
Bankers.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., 67, Lombard Street; Messrs. Hambury and Lloyds, 60, Lombard Street.  
Attorney and Secretary.—Charles Jellicoe, Esq.

The business of the Company comprises assurance on lives and survivorship; the purchase of life interests, the sale and purchase of contingent and deferred annuities, loans of money on mortgage, &c.

This Company was established in 1837, is empowered by the Act of Parliament 53 Geo. III., and regulated by deed enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

The Company was originally a strictly proprietary one. The assured on the participation scale, and participate quinquennially in four-fifths of the amount so received.

To the present time (1854) the assured have received from the Company, in satisfaction of their claims, upwards of £1,100,000. The amount at present assured is £7,000,000 nearly, and the income of the Company is about £125,000.

At the last division of surplus, about £20,000 was added to the sums assured under policies for the whole term of life.

The lives assured are permitted, in time of peace, and not being engaged in mining or gold digging, to reside in any country—or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession) between any two parts of the same hemisphere—distant more than 33 deg. from the equator, without extra charge.

All Policy Stamps and Medical Fees are now paid by the Company.

By recent enactments, persons are exempt, under certain restrictions, from Income Tax, as respects so much of their income as they may devote to assurances on lives.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post-free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,**

44, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Chairman.—SAMUEL HAYMANT LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

John Bradbury, Esq.  
Thomas C. St. Leger, Esq.  
William Miller Christy, Esq.  
Edward Crowley, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Charles Gilpin, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.  
J. T. Coqueret, M.D., F.R.S.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.

THOMAS HOUGHKIN, M.D.  
SAMUEL H. LUCAS, Esq.  
Charles Lushington, Esq.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Brown, Johnson, and Co., and Bank of England.

Solicitor.—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

Consulting Attorney.—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Extracts from the REPORT of the Directors for 1853:—

The Directors congratulate their fellow members on the very gratifying result of the recently-completed quinquennial investigation of the assets and liabilities of the Institution, by which it appears that, on the 26th November, 1853, after providing for the present and future needs of the Institution, a surplus of £242,567, which has been duly apportioned as heretofore.

"The reductions range from 5 to 89 per cent. on the original Annual Premiums, according to the age of the party at the time the Policy has been in force; and the bonuses vary in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of Premiums paid during the last five years."

"The total amount of the reductions per annum for the ensuing five years—£23,218 17s. 3d."

"The Bonuses assigned to those policies on which the original Premiums continue to be paid amount to £29,880 5s.; this, together with Bonuses apportioned at former divisions, makes an aggregate addition to the sums assured by the Policies in force of £216,564."

"Notwithstanding the great reduction of Premiums, the net annual income arising from 12,126 existing Policies is £153,912 7s. 11d.; this sum, with the interest on invested capital, viz. £2,256 7s. 3d., shows a total annual income of £201,210 14s. 4d."

The amount of CAPITAL exceeds ONE MILLION STERLING. Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st July, are reminded that they must be paid within 30 days from that date.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained on application to the Office.

June 24, 1854.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

MULTI TERRICOLIS LINGUE, COLESTIBUS UNA.

SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SONS'

General Catalogue is sent free by post. It contains Lists of Quarto Family Bibles; Ancient English Translations; Manuscript Notes Bibles; Polyglot Bibles in every variety size and combination of language; Parallel-passages Bibles; Greek critical and other Testaments; Polyglot Books of Common Prayer; Psalms in English, Hebrew, and many other languages, in great variety; Aids to the Study of the Old Testament and of the New Testament; and Miscellaneous Biblical and other Works. By post free.

London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster Row.

Πολλαί γένθρησι Γλωτταί, μία δ' Ἀθανάσιον.

CRYSTAL PALACE—MUSICAL INSTRUMENT COURT.—Mr. WM. REA has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that he will, next Saturday, perform a series of Compositions on the New Repetition Grand Cottage Piano-forte. Manufactured and Exhibited by Messrs. Levesque, Edmeades, and Co., of 40, Cheapside. To commence at Three o'clock.

**SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

PANX, 49, St. James's Street, London.—Established 1845.

Chairman.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord ARTHUR LENNOX.

Deputy Chairman.—Sir JAMES CAIRNBAIRN, Bart.

John A. Burner, Esq., M.D.  
T. M. B. Batard, Esq.  
J. P. Bathurst, Esq.  
John Gardiner, Esq.

Charles Farbrother, Esq., Alderman.  
J. W. Hudleston, Esq.  
C. W. Oshorn, Esq.

The Office presents the following Advantages:—

The Security of a Large Paid-up Capital.  
Very Moderate Rates for all Ages, especially Young Lives.  
No Charges whatever, except the Premium.  
All Policies Indisputable.

By the recent Bonus, four-fifths of the Premium paid was in many instances returned to the Policy-holders. Thus:—On a Policy for £10,000, effected in 1846, premiums amounting to £153 8s. 4d. had been paid, while £123 7s. was the Bonus added in 1853.

A WEEKLY SAVING OF FOURTEEN PENCE (£10s. 8d. yearly) will secure to a person 25 years of age the sum of £1 0 0 on his attaining the age of 55, or at death, should it occur previously. Rates are calculated for all ages, climates, and circumstances connected with Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, Forms, and every information can be obtained at the Office, 49, St. James's Street, London.

HENRY D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

NEUROUS AFFECTIONS.

Just published, price 2s., post free, 2s. 6d.

AN ESSAY ON SPERMATORRHOEA; its Nature and Treatment, with an Exposition of the Frauds that are practised by persons who advertise the speedy, safe, and effectual cure of Nervous Derangement. By a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

London: Lloydt and Co., 8, Paternoster Row.

MR. MECCHI having had the honour of supplying the Crystal Palace Company with Table Knives of a novel and pleasing form, best to state that, in future he will name them THE CRYSTAL PALACE TABLE KNIVES, and supply them to the public of a similar quality in fine ivory, 30s. per dozen; transparent ivory, 42s. Mr. Mecchi charges the same prices for his manufactures, when disposed of at the Crystal Palace, as he does at his Establishment in Leadenhall Street. Owners of merchant steamers, hotel keepers, &c. and all public resort, will find these knives far more economical and durable than the usual sort, being on an entirely new construction, and not affixed by immersion in hot water. 4, Leadenhall Street.

TEA DUTY and the new state of the Tea-market enables PHILIPS and Company to SELL—

Strong Congou Tea, 2s. 9d., 2s. 10d. and 3s.  
Rich Souchong Tea, 3s. 2d., 2s. 10d. and 3s. 8d.  
The Best Assam Pekoe Souchong Tea, 4s.  
Prime Gunpowder Tea, 3s. 4d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 4s. 8d.  
Best Toyune Gunpowder, 4s. 3d.  
The Best Puri Gunpowder, 5s.  
Prime Coffers, 1s. 1d. and 1s. 3d.  
The best Mocha and the best West India Coffee, 1s. 4d.

Sugars are supplied at market prices.  
All Goods sent Carriage-free by our own vans, if within eight miles. Teas, Coffees, and Spices sent carriage-free by any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 4s. or upwards, by PHILIPS and Company, Tea Merchants, 9, King-William Street, City, Lond. n.

A General Price Current sent free, on application.

The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL possesses

peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling out or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, frees it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy.

In the growth of the beard, Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. In reference to the hair of early childhood, the use of the oil is attended with the happiest effects; mild, invigorating, and purifying, in every instance, it dispels scurf and dandruff, and renders unnecessary the use of the fine comb.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; family bottles (each of four small 10s. 6d.) and double that size: 25s. On the wrapper of each bottle are the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil," in two lines.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 2, Hatton Garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

FLOWER-POTS AND GARDEN-SEATS.

JOHN MORTLOCK, 350, Oxford-street, respectfully announces that he has a very large assortment of the above articles in various colours, and solicits an early inspection. Every description of useful CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, at the lowest possible price, for Cash.—250, Oxford-street, near Hyde-park.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH effectually

removes headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits; while to those who suffer from browlowness, heaviness, and dizziness in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.—Sold by all Vendors of Medicine. Price is 14d. per box.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Trico 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Among the many discoveries that characterize this eventful age, nothing has conferred such a boon upon suffering humanity as the discovery of this excellent Medicine for Gout and Rheumatism.

Sold by all Medicine vendors.—Observe that "THOMAS FRAYER, 229, Strand, London," is impressed upon the Government Stamp.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS effected another Cure

of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Mr. Andrew Dawson, of M. Bourne, was a constant sufferer from indigestion; no matter what he ate, the difficulty of digesting it was always the same, for of his stomach, and increased his appetite that he can now indulge in any kind of animal or other food without the least inconvenience.—Sold by all Druggists; and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

## EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

WRITING MANUAL. 2s. 6d.  
 WRITING MODELS. First Set. 2s. 6d.  
 WRITING MODELS. Second, Third, and Fourth Sets. 1s. each.  
 WRITING BOOKS. 2s. per dozen.  
 ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By Dr. RUSSELL. 1s. 6d.  
 ARITHMETIC TAUGHT by QUESTIONS. 1s. 6d.  
 PESTALOZZIAN EXERCISES in ARITHMETIC. 1s. 6d.  
 TABLES of SQUARES, UNITY, and FRACTIONS. On Four Large Double Sheets, mounted. 21s.  
 TABLES of UNITY and FRACTIONS. Small Set, 9d.  
 SOLOMON'S ARITHMETICAL TABLES. 6d.  
 OUTLINES of the HISTORY of ENGLAND. 1s.  
 OUTLINES of the HISTORY of FRANCE. By O. COCKAYNE, M.A. 1s. 3d.  
 OUTLINES of ROMAN HISTORY. 10d.  
 OUTLINES of GRECIAN HISTORY. 1s.  
 OUTLINES of SACRED HISTORY. 2s. 6d.  
 OUTLINES of the HISTORY of IRELAND. 1s.  
 OUTLINES of the HISTORY of the BRITISH CHURCH. 1s. 6d.  
 OUTLINES of ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. 2s. 6d.  
 OUTLINES of GEOGRAPHY. 10d.  
 OUTLINES of ASTRONOMY. 10d.  
 OUTLINES of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. 10d.  
 OUTLINES of GEOLOGY. 10d.  
 OUTLINES of CHEMISTRY. 10d.  
 ELEMENTS of BOTANY. 1s.  
 EASY POETRY for CHILDREN. 1s.  
 FIRST POETICAL READING BOOK. By W. MACLEOD. 9d.  
 SECOND READING BOOK. By W. MACLEOD. 8d.  
 TALES, CONVERSATIONS, and EASY LESSONS from HISTORY. 2s.  
 HOUSES, FURNITURE, FOOD, and CLOTHING. 2s.  
 The UNIVERSE, the ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, and MINERAL KINGDOMS, and the HUMAN FORM. 2s.  
 CALENDAR, MONTHS, and the SEASONS.  
 DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY. 2s.  
 ELEMENTS of ANCIENT HISTORY. 2s.  
 ELEMENTS of MODERN HISTORY. 2s.  
 FIRST BOOK of GEOMETRY. 1s. 6d.  
 FIRST BOOK of ALGEBRA. 1s. 6d.  
 ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA. By T. G. HALL, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in King's College. 5s.  
 INTRODUCTORY LESSONS on CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES. 6d.  
 INTRODUCTORY LESSONS on the HISTORY of RELIGIOUS WORSHIP. 2s.  
 EASY LESSONS on REASONING. 1s. 6d.  
 EASY LESSONS on MONEY MATTERS. 1s.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS on the BRITISH CONSTITUTION. 6d.  
 NEW INTRODUCTION to LOGIC. 1s.  
 CLASS READING-BOOK. By G. LUDLOW. With a Dictionary of Scientific Terms. 2s. 6d.  
 INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH COMPOSITION. By the Rev. J. EDWARDS. 2s.  
 READINGS in POETRY. 3s. 6d.  
 READINGS in ENGLISH PROSE LITERATURE. 3s. 6d.  
 READINGS in BIOGRAPHY. 3s. 6d.  
 READINGS in SCIENCE. 3s. 6d.  
 READINGS from SHAKSPEARE. 4s. 6d.  
 READINGS in ITALIAN PROSE LITERATURE. By G. A. BEZZI. 7s.  
 The HOUSE I LIVE IN. 2s. 6d.  
 MANUAL of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. By W. L. BEVAN, M.A. 2s. 6d.  
 HANDBOOK of BIBLE GEOGRAPHY. 2s.  
 BIBLE MAPS. With Copious Index. By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S. Cloth, 5s. col.  
 BIBLE MAPS for SCHOOLS. 3s.  
 USEFUL ARTS EMPLOYED in the PRODUCTION of FOOD. 2s. 6d.  
 USEFUL ARTS EMPLOYED in the PRODUCTION of CLOTHING. 2s. 6d.  
 USEFUL ARTS EMPLOYED in the CONSTRUCTION of DWELLING-HOUSES. 2s. 6d.  
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY for BEGINNERS. 143 Woodcuts. 2s.  
 EASY LESSONS in MECHANICS. 3s.  
 FIGURES of EUCLID. By J. EDWARDS, M.A. 2s.  
 SCHOOL HISTORY of ENGLAND, abridged from Gleig's 'Family History of England,' with Chronology, Contemporary Sovereigns, and Questions. 6s.  
 ANALYSIS of GRECIAN HISTORY. By DAWSON W. TURNER, M.A., Head Master of the Royal Institution, Liverpool. 2s.  
 ANALYSIS of ROMAN HISTORY. By D. W. TURNER, M.A. 2s.  
 ANALYSIS of ENGLISH and of FRENCH HISTORY. By D. W. TURNER, M.A. 2s.  
 STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT HISTORY. By Dr. COOKE TAYLOR. 10s. 6d.  
 STUDENT'S MANUAL of MODERN HISTORY. By Dr. COOKE TAYLOR. 10s. 6d.  
 HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH. By Dr. BURTON. 5s.  
 HISTORY of the ENGLISH REFORMATION. By F. C. MASSINGBERD, M.A. 6s.  
 HISTORY of MOHAMMEDANISM. By Dr. COOKE TAYLOR. 4s.  
 BIBLE NARRATIVE. By Miss ZORNLIN. 7s.  
 LES POÈTES FRANÇAIS. Morceaux choisis dans les meilleurs Poètes, avec une Notice Biographique sur chaque Poète. Par A. ROCHE. Two Parts. 3s. 6d. each; complete, 6s.  
 LE TELLIER'S FRENCH GRAMMAR, adapted by J. F. WATTEZ. 4s.  
 VENTOUILLAC'S RUDIMENTS of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. 3s. 6d.  
 FRENCH CLASSICS. Abridged. By MARIN DE LA VOYE.  
 TÉLÉMAQUE. 2s. 6d.  
 VOYAGES DE CYRUS. 2s.  
 BÉLISAIRE. 1s. 6d.  
 PIERRE LE GRAND. 2s.  
 CHARLES XII. 2s.  
 GIL BLAS. 4s.

COLLOQUIAL EXERCISES on familiar FRENCH IDIOMS. By J. F. WATTEZ. 2s. 6d.  
 FRENCH POETRY; with English Notes. By VENTOUILLAC. 2s.  
 GERMAN CLASSICS. With Notes. By Professor BERNAYS.  
 SCHILLER'S MAID OF ORLEANS. 2s.  
 SCHILLER'S WILLIAM TELL. 2s.  
 GERMAN WORKS. By Professor BERNAYS, of King's College.  
 WORD BOOK. 3s.  
 PHRASE BOOK. 3s.  
 CONVERSATION BOOK. 3s.  
 GRAMMAR. 5s.  
 EXERCISES. 4s. 6d.  
 EXAMPLES. 3s.  
 READER. 5s.  
 HISTORICAL ANTHOLOGY. 5s.  
 COMPLETE LATIN GRAMMAR. By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D., Head Master of Bury School. 3s. 6d.  
 LATINÆ GRAMMATICÆ RUDIMENTA. By Dr. DONALDSON. 1s. 6d.  
 EXERCISES adapted to Dr. DONALDSON'S LATIN GRAMMAR. 2s. 6d.  
 LATIN EXERCISES for JUNIOR CLASSES. By Dr. MAJOR, Head Master of King's College School. 2s. 6d.  
 LATIN EXERCISES for MIDDLE FORMS. By the Rev. J. Edwards. 4s.  
 LONGER EXERCISES in LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D. 8s. 6s. 6d.  
 RULES and EXERCISES in the USE of the LATIN SUBJUNCTIVE MODE. By the Rev. J. CROCKER. 4s.  
 PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES in LATIN LYRICS. By the Rev. J. EDWARDS. 3s.—KEY. 2s. 6d.  
 PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES in LATIN ELEGIACS and HEROICS. By J. EDWARDS, M.A. 3s.  
 CATILINE and JUGURTHA of SALLUST; with Anthon's Notes. 2s. 6d. each.  
 SELECT EPISTLES of CICERO and PLINY; with English Notes. 2s. 6d.  
 SELECT ORATIONS of CICERO; with English Notes. 2s. 6d.  
 ÆNEID of VIRGIL; with Anthon's Notes. Edited by Dr. MAJOR. 5s.  
 JACOBS' FIRST GREEK READER; with English Notes. 4s.  
 COMPLETE GREEK GRAMMAR. By Dr. DONALDSON. 4s. 6d.  
 GRECÆ GRAMMATICÆ RUDIMENTA. By Dr. DONALDSON. 2s. 6d.  
 XENOPHON'S ANABASIS of CYRUS, I. and II.; with Notes. By Dr. HICKIE. 3s. 6d.  
 EXCERPTA ex TACITI ANNALIBUS. Edited by Professor PILLANS. 2s. 6d.  
 EXCERPTA ex ARRIANO. Edited by Dr. DONALDSON. 2s. 6d.  
 EXCERPTA ex HERODOTO; with English Notes. Edited by Dr. MAJOR. 4s. 6d.  
 EXCERPTA ex LUCIANO. Edited by W. B. SMITH, M.A., Head Master of the Freeman's Orphan School. 2s. 6d.  
 EXCERPTA ex XENOPHONTIS CYROPÆDIA; with English Notes. By Dr. MAJOR. 3s. 6d.  
 LATIN SELECTIONS; with Historical and Geographical Outlines, Rules for Construction, and Exercises in Scanning. By T. S. CABE. 3s. 6d.—The APPENDIX, 6d.  
 HOMER'S ILIAD, I. to III.; with Anthon's Notes. Edited by Dr. MAJOR. 4s. 6d.  
 SOPHOCLES PHILOCTETES; with English Notes. By HAIG BROWN, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. 2s.  
 SOPHOCLES ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS; with English Notes. By the same Editor. 2s. 6d.

LONDON: JOHN W. PARKER AND SON, WEST STRAND.

London: Printed for Lovell Reeve, of 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex (at the Office of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, No. 4, Chandos Street, Covent Garden, aforesaid), and published by him at his Office, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—Saturday, July 22, 1864.